FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HIJACKER DESCRIBED AS 'PERONIST YOUTH'

PY011742 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 1 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] A highjacker who had taken over an Aerolineas Argentinas Boeing 737 on its way from Camet, Mar del Plata, to Buenos Aires airport, with 50 passengers on board, surrendered at 10.15 last night, after being in control of the aircraft for over 12 hours.

The man described as young, well-dressed and bearded went to the back of the aircraft soon after takeoff at 9 am and pointed a pistol at air hostess Maria Alejandra Nicolas Mouzo, 19. He then spoke to the pilot over the intercom, demanding 100,000 dollars and fuel for a flight to Mexico, after which he addressed the passengers criticizing the economic policy and minister, Martinez de Hoz. He did not try to go near the pilot's cabin.

Although the air force had not confirmed the arrest of the highjacker, airport authorities said that at 10.40 pm the highjacker had in fact been arrested. Air force officials also indicated that the highjacker said he was a member of the "Peronist Youth" movement which coincides with information provided by one of the passengers, who asked to remain unidentified. The passengers said that the highjacker had threatened to kill the crew, the passengers, and afterwards commit suicide if his requirements were not met. He added that the highjacker had repeatedly mentioned former President Domingo Peron.

Airport police sources last night identified the highjacker as Roberto Atilio di Prinzio, 25, of Mar del Plata. He was being interrogated at airport police headquarters early this morning.

MASSERA REASSERTS OPINIONS HIS, NOT NAVY'S

PY011255 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1848 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--Adm Emilio Massera, ret, pointed out today in a brief communique that the statements he made in a recent communique in which he criticized aspects of the government policy "are an absolutely personal opinion and cannot be endorsed by the Argentina Navy."

Admiral Massera noted that the statements he made on Saturday, 14 June, were "based on the existing freedom of expression, which is the right of all Argentines," and that "the statements are an absolutely personal opinion and as such they cannot be supported by the navy, because as an institution it cannot endorse personal opinions."

PASTOR NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN TIES WITH U.S.

PY011918 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 2

[Excerpts] During the last day of his 3-day visit to Vienna, Austria, Foreign Relations Minister Carlos Washington Pastor stated that the Argentine decision not to support the U.S. grain boycott against the Soviet Union did not harm the relations with the United States, which on the contrary "have recently experienced a noticeable improvement."

Minister Pastor, who will travel to Paris today for a 3-day private visit, denied that his visit to Austria was connected to an alleged purchase of arms in Austria. Pastor made no comments on the alleged purchase of war materiel, which according to a report of trustworthy Western sources published by the Spanish press agency EFE, is being made in Czechoslovakia, via Austria. This rumor was denied by the Austrian Interior Ministry. Other international press agencies have reported that he made no comments on this issue, using the excuse "that he lacked the time."

In referring to the possibility of a Latin American foreign policy independent of the great powers, Pastor pointed out that for "reasons of history and solidarity there have been several opportunities when Latin American countries have shown a united front in the face of certain problems."

Referring to another subject, Pastor stated that the "evaluation of the results of the recent visit to Moscow by a delegation of experts, who analyzed the possibility of exchange in the nuclear field, has not concluded yet. Pastor also mentioned the nonproliferation treaty and stated that it "includes discriminatory clauses" with which Argentina cannot comply because of a matter of principle.

The foreign minister pointed out that "despite this our country is well aware of its responsibility as an importer of nuclear technology and as a supplier of that technology at a regional level."

CASTRO MADERO OPENS NONALIGNED NUCLEAR MEETING

FY010308 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2129 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (TELAM)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), today criticized the nuclear nonproliferation law approved by the U.S. Government in 1978, asserting that the safeguards it contains have not been respected by those who were, and are, the main sponsors of the treaty and who have reaped benefits from its discriminatory nature and have not fulfilled the obligations which that international instrument imposes on them.

Castro Madero spoke during the opening ceremony of the first meeting of nonaligned coordinating countries in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy, which is meeting at the general San Martin cultural center, attended by 50 representatives from Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Central African Republic, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

Castro Madero maintained that in the opinion of many the nonproliferation law was premature, because the international fuel cycle evaluation (INFCE) proposed by the U.S. Government itself had only just begun. He added that the law has proved to be an obstacle to harmony and understanding in the international nuclear field, whatever the good intentions of those who proposed it.

He pointed out that the attempts of the London Club to protect the economic interests of the supplying countries in the nuclear field, wielding the argument of preventing proliferation, have brought international trade in this field to an almost complete standstill. He further said that the most important INFCE conclusions show that horizontal nuclear proliferation cannot be controlled by technical means. It is an exclusively political problem, just as vertical proliferation.

Castro Madero then stated that the nonaligned countries should act in a coordinated way at all international meetings, where concrete problems should be brought up, such as not accepting that their legitimate aspirations of developing and using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes be restricted, as long as the requirements of safeguards stipulated in the statute and other treaties are complied with.

He said that we should take the clear position at the meeting of the International Atomic Energy Organization that gurantees of nonproliferation and guarantees of deliveries are reciprocal and that the unilateral suspension of deliveries by the supplier can lead to the unilateral suspension of the guarantees given by the consumer.

At the conclusion of his speech Castro Madero said that the nonaligned countries are facing the challenge of proving that this international cooperation can be achieved without the need for anyone to assume the responsibility of unilaterally deciding what is good and what is bad.

HEAVY WATER PLANT EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED

PY011820 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0122 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--It was officially reported today that the government has authorized the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) to absorb the greater expenditure resulting from the construction of the Arroyito heavy water plant.

The decree states that during the negotiations for the signing of the contract with the Swiss company Sulzer Brothers Limited, the two parties signed a letter of intention to authorize the immediate start of the construction "because it is essential to have the plant operating on schedule."

The decree adds that since the contract is still not in force, the letter of intention must be renewed, therefore "it is necessary to increase the planned expenditures to 100 million Swiss francs to insure the continuity of the construction."

BRIEFS

ENERGY PRODUCTION--Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (NA)--The energy secretariat has reported that oil production during the first 5 months of this year increased 5.6 percent in relation to the same period last year. During the same period, natural gas also increased 9.5 percent, production of electricity increased 11.7 percent and oil imports increased 56.7 percent. Coal production decreased 25.4 percent with a production of only 196,700 tons. During this period oil production reached 11.8 million cubic meters, and oil imports reached 1,092,500 cubic meters which represents a value of $225.4 million. Natural gas reached 3,765,200,000 cubic feet and electricity 14.74 million megawatt hours. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1156 GMT 25 Jun 80 PY]

WHEAT PRODUCTION--Buenos Aires, 27 Jun (AFP)--Argentina will sow approximately 5.5 million hectares of land in wheat for the 1980-1981 harvest. This represents a 9.9-percent increase over the 1979-1980 harvest. The Agriculture and Livestock Ministry's report also stated that during 1979 Argentina exported 17 million tons of grains, of which 4.1 million tons were of wheat. During the first 3 months of this year, Argentina exported 3.86 million tons of grain. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1833 GMT 27 Jun 80 PY]

FINANCE MINISTER CHARGED WITH 'LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY'

FY010115 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Jun 80 p 19

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The Federal Supreme Court yesterday selected Justice Soares Munoz to study the charge that has been submitted by Deputy Alberto Goldman (Brazilian Democratic Movement Party--Sao Paulo State) against Finance Minister Ernane Galveas for the crime of the lack of responsibility due to the fact that he authorized the sale of shares of the Vale do Rio Doce Company "without legal precautions."

Soarez Munoz, who is from Rio Grande do Sul State and was named to the Supreme Court during Geisel's tenure, can order one of two measures: submit the dossier to the attorney general for his opinion on whether the charge is viable or not, or dismiss the charge.

PMDB'S GUIMARAES CALLS FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

FY012209 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jun 80 p 5

[From the Brasilia agency]

[Excerpts] "An inflation rate of 100 percent for this year, an unhealthy foreign debt, monumental public works, false priorities--a whole series of distortions that is going to batter away at the seat of power, the system: That is the origin of everything that is wrong." This statement was made by Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB], who does not believe in the success of the right against inflation "because everyone--from the laundress to Mr Roberto Campos [ambassador to Great Britain] to businessmen--is buying and selling basing their faith on inflation, and no one is basing their faith on the government.

"There is a credibility gap. The government does not have any credibility because it does not have its origin in the people," Guimaraes stated during an exclusive interview with O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO. He also noted that the country "is experiencing a very profound and serious crisis and therefore everyone is asking: Where are we going, what is going to happen, how are we going to overcome all of this?"

Within this framework, it is his opinion that the opposition "must shout, howl" and that the PMDB's struggle must be for the removal of the arbitrariness that has obstructed communication between the seat of power and society. This is its platform, and its first priority is the calling of a constituent assembly.

"The only nontraumatic treatment available," according to Guimaraes, "is the calling of a constituent assembly. If the government does not adopt this measure in time, the country will run the risk of a solution in the classic style that has been adopted in Brazil, with military pronouncements, or a solution that is born in the streets. Now is the time that the government must understand that its arsenal of promises and possibilities is exhausted," Guimaraes continued, "and the people no longer believe in the opening or in the fight against inflation." The opposition leader believes that a constituent assembly can be achieved--just as the amnesty was achieved and certain rights were achieved--through the pressure of the people and not through a bestowal, and he hopes that the government will become more sensitive to this fact and "believe in the people, in changes, in national mobilization."

GUERREIRO SAYS BRAZIL NOT SEEKING LEADERSHIP

PY301430 Paris AFP in Spanish 2002 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Jun (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro denied here today that Brazil and Argentina have signed any secret military pact and said that the joint naval exercises are part of a continental mutual cooperation agreement.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro today ended his 3-day official visit to Chile with a press conference. During his stay in Chile, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and his Chilean counterpart prepared the agenda for Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo's visit to Chile in October.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that relations between Argentina and Brazil are excellent, but they do not include any type of alliance. He added that his visit to Chile had three positive aspects: the reaffirmation of the traditional friendly relations between the two countries, the frankness and the variety of topics discussed within a constructive climate, and the frank dialogue carried out by his entourage with their Chilean counterparts.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that his discussions were not limited to any specific topic, but included political, economic and commercial topics.

He noted that one of Brazil's goals regarding its foreign policy is to overcome differences among Latin American countries in order to seek a total rapprochement among them.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro flatly denied that Brazil is seeking the leadership in Latin America and said that Brazil has not set priorities for its Latin American relations, but it is just seeking maximum cooperation among countries in the region.

He said that since the beginning of the revolution 16 years ago, the various Brazilian governments have expressed their concern about the respect for the sovereign equality of the countries, the UN Charter and the fulfillment of Brazil's international commitments.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro again flatly denied that Brazil is in a nuclear race and said that atomic power will only be used for electrical energy.

According to Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazil is a developing country, as are other Latin American countries. He said: We import capital and technology. We have both very developed and underdeveloped sectors of the population. We are at the same level of other Latin American countries. We never wish to be the principal power in the region, although we have 120 million inhabitants.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that Brazilian-Chilean relations are excellent because they have mutual interests which are often shared by other countries in the region.

He added: Peace and mutual security, apart from the game of the powers, is a common denominator of the countries in this region, who wish to establish a climate of trust among them.

On occasion of the pope's visit to Brazil, Minister Saraiva Guerreiro noted that there has been separation between church and state in Brazil since 1889.

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro promised to ask Chilean authorities about the whereabouts of Brazilians who disappeared in Chile during recent years.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCOUNTS POSSIBILITY OF COUP

PA011542 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota--Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva here discounted any possibility of a coup by stating that if the president continues the democratic path he has given the government, there will never be a military coup. The leading official said such a possibility becomes more remote as we realize we are not faced with a political or economic catastrophe. In a report to the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, General Camacho Leyva stressed the army has not even considered taking power.

EIGHT M-19 SUSPECTS ARRESTED IN BUCARAMANGA

PA011538 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Bucaramanga--Members of the 5th Brigade in this capital captured eight persons suspected of belonging to the 19 April Movement [M-19] clandestine group. The arrests were made inside a printing shop which apparently printed subversive bulletins.

Yesterday, six persons were arrested in the cities of Bogota and Armenia. The operations are being conducted simultaneously by the army and the police, following the escape of two M-19 leaders, Jose Elmer Marin and Ivan Marino Ospina, from La Picota Penitentiary in Bogota.

HUMAN RIGHTS BODY DENOUNCES ARMY ATTACKS ON PEASANTS

PA011909 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The Colombian Human Rights Defense Committee has denounced the aggression of the army against the population of La Uribe, Meta Department, where Colombian military planes and helicopters have machinegunned the peasants. The incident occurred in February and since then the soldiers have staged frequent raids, made indiscriminate arrests and forced the peasants to carry special safe-conducts in order to move in the area, along with other requirements.

Jorge Marcos Zambrano's mother has accused members of the Colombian Army's 3d Brigade of killing her son on 22 February. The young M-19 guerrilla was arrested by the police who turned him over to the Pichincha Battalion, where he was tortured and died the same day.

LOCAL CONSERVATIVE LEADER SHOT TO DEATH

PA272044 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Cali--The political violence which has affected the municipality of Trujillo for the past few years due to the constant confrontation among opposing Conservative Party factions claimed a vew victim today. Jose [name indistinct] Espinal Gallego, a popular Ospina-Pastranist leader, was shot to death. The crime occurred at La Castilla Farm, owned by the victim, in Cristales. The gunmen arrived at the farm this morning and shot him three times without saying a word, killing him instantly.

On 7 June, Ospino-Pastranist [name indistinct] Ortiz. The brother of a former mayor of the town and supporter of the late Conservative leader Leonardo Espinosa, was also killed in Trujillo. The new crime occurred just 24 hours before the exhumation of the body of Leonardo Espinosa, whose death is being investigated by Judge Fulvio Caicedo Gonzalez. Unidentified individuals stole the judge's file on the case from his office in Tulua.

GONZALEZ DELVALLE'S DETENTION CONVERTED TO IMPRISONMENT

FY010332 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 30 Jun 80 p 31

[Excerpts] First Criminal Judge Sixto Milciades Rivas Soler today converted to imprisonment the detention of Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle and set a 100,000-guarani garnishment on his assets. Attorney Francisco Jose Vargas, the counsel for the defense, has appealed the judge's decision.

In the judge's chambers, the defendant said, among other things, that he could not have possibly incited anyone to disobey the laws in an article in which he was precisely asking that justice be honored and that the law be enforced. He said that he paraphrased Victor Hugo's metaphor that the Constitution must be raped so that she may deliver healthy offspring on , to convey the need to improve the laws. He added that in order to charge someone with having incited others to commit a crime, it must first be determined whether it was possible to commit that crime. He said the sense conveyed by his phrase could in no way lead to violating the Constitution.

Gonzalez Delvalle also told the judge that if he had incited a judge to overlook the law, he is sure the judge would not have listened to him, and that in his article he merely asked a judge to clarify a crime and to overlook any formality hindering the uncovering of that crime.

Press Club's Solidarity

PY011626 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29 Jun 80 p 11

[Text] The Press Club, an organization made up of independent newspaper journalists, released a communique yesterday stating its solidarity with Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle and that this is one more link in the chain of attacks in an effort to threaten independent journalists and to curtail freedom of press and expression, which are advocated by the Constitution by Paraguayan laws and by all democratic countries.

The communique adds: "Some of the most recent events include the temporary closure of ULTIMA HORA and LA TRIBUNA by ministerial order; the previous arrest of Gonzalez Delvalle for 45 days and Hector Rodriguez for almost a month without any process; the official refusal to recognize the Paraguayan Journalists Union (SPP) and a campaign aimed at discrediting the work of the independent press."

The communique states that the arrested journalist has made a valuable contribution aimed at restoring moral principles in the nation.

The communique also adds: "His courageous and responsible reports on various irregularities are well known by everyone as well as his irrefutable criticism, his literary works and his press campaigns against prostitution in Hernandarias, cattle and timber smuggling to Brazil, Brazilian penetration, the pollution of the environment, his defense of cultural values and natural resources and other contributions which prove his continuing concern for a better future for our country."

The communique adds that "it is unfortunate that efforts are being made to stain the career of our member--recognized nationally and internationally--with violent procedures improper for officials and institutions created to serve the people."

The communique states that it believes "it is also unfortunate that the procedures used by officials to try to silence a capable and honest critic contribute to undermining the people's confidence in the institutions and are the elements of frictions which hurt the image of our country abroad."

The communique states: "The SPP states that it is in full solidarity with Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle and with all the people who feel persecuted for exercising the right to express opinions and dissent, but despite the administration of justice's many imperfections, it states once again its confidence in it. Therefore, it expects the prompt release of the journalist and SPP secretary general, who was unjustly arrested."

The national executive board of the Febrerista Revolutionary Pary (PRF) also stated that the attorney general "mistakenly believes that Gonzalez Delvalle's press commentaries violated the law, but all he did was exercise the freedom of expression advocated by the national Constitution."

The PRK stated: "While well-known criminals, smugglers and drug traffickers are free, an honest and dignified journalist, who is the SPP secretary general, is in Tacumbu Prison for the 'crime' of having requested that the brutal murder of Barrios Acosta be cleared up and that the perpetrator, his accomplices and accessories to the crime be punished."

The document also recalls that Joel Filartiga's murder has remained unpunished and that "no public prosecutor ever bothered about the publicized case of the woman who told the press in Hernandarias that she, as a Stroessner supporter, had killed a member of the democratic opposition. She has confessed but continues to be free."

PATRIA's Assessment of Case

PY011803 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 5

[Editorial: "A Groundless Concern"]

[Excerpts] We do not believe that the official circles of countries which maintain good relations with ours deliberately seek to distort the events which take place in Paraguay. We believe that these distortions are due rather to ignorance or lack of information. However, we find this truly unfortunate because the mistakes, even if made in good faith, tend to prevail because later on no one cares much about the "amends." We say this because usually the public opinion goes more for the "main course" and tends to neglect the "corrections."

The news agency AFP has carried a report, which is written in such a way that if read by some unscrupulous reader it may lead him to believe that the trip of the journalist [Gonzalez Delvalle] is directly related to his "arrest." This, as we are beginning to see, is totally false. One of the paragraphs of the AFP report states: "Tom Reston, one of the spokesmen of this Department (of State), has indicated that the journalist was arrested by the Paraguayan officials upon his return from a visit to the United States." Nothing can be more absurd than to believe, on the basis of this statement, that the trip is connected with the arrest. This would be tantamount to mistaking elm trees for pear trees.

The offense with which the journalist is being charged was committed several days before his trip and the charges and the trial began a few days later. From this it would be more reasonable to deduce that if the arrest took place "shortly after his return" it was because there was no desire to upset an invitation issued to a Paraguayan journalist, an action which could have been construed as designed to hamper his trip and the obvious contacts he was going to make in the United States. The affair is quite clear-cut as long as one is willing to view it in good faith and in a logical manner.

The journalist's disagreement with the law was related to the broad range of rights to which the defendant is entitled by law, in a criminal case in which he had already taken sides, as is obvious from his article. In line with the Universal Declaration of Rights, the Constitution states that "the defense of the individuals and their rights is inalienable." Furthermore, the Constitution indicates that "in the eyes of the law those who have not been declared guilty by the appropriate judge are innocent." Undoubtedly the journalist will now claim the same treatment for himself.

The AFP report is dated 26 June, the arrest warrant is dated 4 June and the journalist was arrested on 25 June and sent to prison on the very same day "free to communicate and at the disposal of the court." This date should suffice to prove the extent of the lack of information, to say the least, evidenced by the AFP report. The report states that "Reston has made it clear that his government hopes that this case will be swiftly and properly dealt with by the Paraguayan courts." If this is the "concern," it arrives too late and is off-base because the fact is that this time the accused has not been the one to await action from the court, but the court had to wait for the accused who was in the United States, visiting "high-ranking officials of the U.S. State Department, Reston among them and other sectors of the U.S. Government," according to the AFP report.

We expect that someone, a news agency or somebody even more qualified, will relay this commentary to "relieve" the circles mentioned in the AFP report.

Criticism of U.S. Embassy

FY012232 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 5

[From the "Very Private Line" column]

[Text] The voices coming from the north have the same tone; State Department officials and certain press sectors have expressed their "concern" over the arrest of a journalist here, as though the detainee were going to wind up in a local gulag or turn up dead on a roadside, as has happened in Nicaragua.

Both Yankee officials and newsmen in unison link the arrest of the journalist with his recent visit to the United States, as though the visit were the cause of his arrest.

And they failed to report or are unaware of the fact that his trial process began before his departure, even before it was reported that he was going to the United States, on the charge of having clearly violated the law in an article published by the newspaper ABC COLOR.

It is strange that the U.S. Embassy failed to report this, despite the fact that a lady who belongs to the embassy had stated that she was "an interested party" in the process.

We can understand that they might be unaware that the claim of representing a "union" or "association of journalists" that the defendant made in the United States is a great lie and has no basis in fact.

But to overlook the real causes of the process--in which the defendant can prove his innocence, if he is innocent--is an entirely different, alarming thing.

ELECTORAL COURT OFFICIALLY PROCLAIMS NEW PRESIDENT

PY011144 Paris AFP in Spanish 2241 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 30 Jun (AFP)--Sixty-seven year-old Fernando Belaunde Terry today was officially proclaimed constitutional president of Peru for the 1980-85 term by the national Electoral Court, which has now ended its task regarding the general elections held last 18 May.

The Electoral Court also proclaimed two national vice presidents--one from Belaunde Terry's Popular Action Party--and the 60 senators who make up the Senate. The 180 deputies have already been proclaimed by each of the 25 regions of Peru.

Few people attended the ceremony held today at noon at the national Electoral Court. Tuesday the Electoral Court members will go to Belaunde's residence to deliver his proper credentials.

For these general elections, the first since 1963, there were 6,431,621 people registered in addition to about 40,000 residents living abroad; 5,307,475 people voted in the presidential elections and 5,279,087 voted in the senatorial elections.

The official results issued by the national Electoral Court are as follows:

Party	President	Senators
Popular Action Party	1,870,874	1,701,136
APRA	1,129,991	1,145,397
Popular Christian Party	394,592	689,335
PRT (Trotskyist)	160,713	165,551
UNIR (Maoist)	34,321	189,292
UI (communist-socialist)	126,890	146,534
UDP (Marxist-Leninist)	98,452	135,487
Frenatraca (Center)	80,647	92,984
FOCEP (Marxist)	60,853	69,814
National Union (rightist)	18,170	25,599
OPRP (Velasquist)	17,713	20,412
APS (socialist)	11,607	10,167
MDP (rightist)	9,675	17,103
PAIS (rightist)	9,350	12,783
Socialist Party	8,714	11,425

The number of votes cast was as follows:

Valid votes	4,123,776	4,158,660
Blank votes	408,276	404,606
Null votes	775,423	715,815

After these results were read, the president of the Electoral Court, Ulises Montoya, stood up and stated: "I proclaim Fernando Belaunde Terry as constitutional president of Peru for the 1980-85 period and he will be granted the proper credentials."

Immediately afterwards he also proclaimed Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana, appointed ambassador to Washington, as first vice president; and Javier Alva Orlandini who was also elected senator, as second vice president. He also gave the number of senators and their names. The next Senate will be installed on 28 July on the same day the new regime also assumes power. The Senate is made up as follows:

	Senators	Deputies
Popular Action Party	26	98
APRA	18	58

Popular Christian Party	6	10
PRT (Trotskyist)	2	3
UDP (Marxist-Leninist)	2	3
UNIR (Maoist)	2	2
UI (communist-socialist)	2	2
Frenatraca (center)	1	4
FOCEP (Marxist)	1	0. [as received]

BELAUNDE EXPRESSES 'CONCERN' FOR EXPELLED ARGENTINES

PY010325 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Jun 80 p 14

[Excerpts] Lima--President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry has sent a message to Amnesty International expressing his government's concern about the three Argentine members of the Peronist Montoneros movement who were expelled from Peru 12 days ago and handed over to Bolivian authorities on the border between the two countries. Bolivia has denied receiving the Argentines.

According to Peruvian authorities, Maria Ines Raverta Orosteagui, Noemi Esther Gianneti and Julio Cesar Ramirez were deported because they had entered the country illegally.

A report published in the magazine MARCA of Lima indicates that the Bolivian president, Lidia Gueiler, is disgusted with the way in which the Peruvian Government used force to obtain from the immigration authorities a document proving that they had handed over the three Argentine citizens. Gueiler has said that relations between Peru and Bolivia have been harmed by this incident.

Foreign Minister's Comments

PY010343 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0216 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 30 Jun (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia stated here today that he has a document that proves that the three Argentine citizens who were deported from the country were handed over to Bolivia at the border town of Desaguadero. Garcia made these statements during the funeral of historian Jorge Basadre, who died yesterday of a heart ailment.

In answer to a question, the foreign minister stressed that the Foreign Ministry "was not involved, either before or after" handing over the Argentine citizens to Bolivian authorities. The Bolivian president, Lidia Gueiler, stated yesterday that none of the above-mentioned citizens is to be found in her country.

Garcia further said that officers of the police investigations department had handed over three leftist Argentines to Bolivian authorities. He added that he has a document that proves that the Argentines were handed over at Desaguadero, a locality on the Peruvian-Bolivian border. Garcia stressed that he has handed this document to the Bolivian ambassador here, "who had promised to give me a report on the investigations that will be carried out in Bolivia," he asserted.

GOVERNMENT 'REGRETS' U.S. AID TO EL SALVADOR

FL021124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico has deplored U.S. military aid to the Christian Democratic military junta in El Salvador and demanded that the right of the Salvadoran people to self-determination be respected. Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda said in a press conference that the Mexican Government deeply regrets the generalized repression in El Salvador. We are closely following events in El Salvador although we still uphold our policy of not interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries and we believe that all nations should do likewise, Foreign Minister Castaneda said.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SEES INCREASED TRADE WITH U.S.

PA011401 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Trade between Mexico and the United States will be greater, broader more vigorous, and with benefits for both nations, the undersecretary of foreign trade has said here in Mexico City.

The Mexican official said that in August representatives from Mexico and the United States will meet to initiate bilateral trade negotiations with an eye toward establishing the consultative body outlined by Presidents Lopez Portillo and Carter.

AGREEMENT SIGNED TO EXPAND TRADE WITH EUROPE

PA281317 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 27 Jun 80

[By Lucien Grenier]

[Excerpt] Paris, 27 Jun (AFP)--With the signing of a protoool providing for the establishment of a Mexican platform to store and process Mexican merchandise in the French autonomous port of Le Havre, Mexico today took a decisive step toward the conquest of the French market and that of the EEC.

"Our businessmen's great interest in entering the European, particularly the French market, as well as the interest of the authorities in creating an infrastructure that will permit expansion of the supply of Mexican products to the European markets, led the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute to explore, jointly with the French Foreign Trade Center, various possibilities for increasing our trade with France and the European markets," said Salinas Lozano, director of the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute [IMCE].

"The establishment of a platform at one of the most important strategic ports in Europe--Le Havre is located some 200 km west of Paris--and the opportunity it offers for the expeditious distribution of Mexican products to those markets is undoubtedly a significant contribution to our effort to promote trade with the European markets," the IMCE director added. After noting that "this effort is not a magic formula for resolving all the commercial problems between our countries, Mexico and France," Salinas Lozano noted that "in this difficult task, it is also indispensable to create external conditions that will enhance the entry of our products into international markets and decidedly support efforts by our exporters to expand their participation in world markets."

The signing ceremony of the agreement was opened by Francois le Chevalier, president of the administration council of Le Havre, who emphasized the importance to Mexico of having a "logistical base" in Europe such as the port of Le Havre.

EL SALVADOR TERMS ARMS CASE 'INDIVIDUAL ACTION'

PA020103 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Jul 80 p A-15

[Text] The Salvadoran Embassy has issued a communique stating "its government's position with regard to the case of the Panamanian-registered plane which recently crashed in Salvadoran territory." The following is the text of the comminique:

The embassy of the Republic of El Salvador in Panama informs the public of its government's position with regard to the case of the Panamanian-registered plane which recently crashed in Salvadoran territory.

Upon receiving the explanations of the friendly countries mentioned in the incident and taking into account the seriousness with which they were made, the Salvadoran Government has adopted the following position:

A) It does not charge any of the governments mentioned in the case with participating in this act, and does consider that it is purely an individual and isolated act.

B) It counts on the cooperation of the friendly governments mentioned in order to carry out a thorough investigation of the incident.

C) It emphatically reiterates the revolutionary government junta's firm position with regard to the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states and earnestly reaffirms its unyielding purpose to defend, within the framework of international law. The legitimate interests of the Salvadoran people against any kind of foreign aggression. Panama, 26 June, 1980.

UPI NEWSMAN MISSING FOLLOWING BOARD'S CENSURE

PA290429 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 1-A, 6-B

[By Roberto Rodriguez]

[Text] Reliable sources informed MATUTINO that it has been impossible to find UPI correspondent Alfonso Chardy, who sent a dispatch a few days ago containing false and slanted material.

According to reports, Chardy has a Panamanian multiple visa which allows him to enter and leave the country at will. He obtained this because of his work as a foreign correspondent.

Calls to his home and other places have been futile. There is the possibility that in view of the reactions of the Panamanian people he has left the country hastily or may be in hiding because of guilt feelings,the source added.

A resolution issued by the Technical Journalists Board publicly sanctioned Chardy and demanded that he make rectification through the same channel he sent the report which promotes racial conflict within the Panamanian family and tends to disturb relations between the Salvadoran and Panamanian peoples and governments. According to the resolution, he has three days to reply before other measures are taken.

Chardy's wife Sally was deported at the beginning of this year for giving false information and for reporting statements that President Aristides Royo did not make.

COSTA RICA

ARAB LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES; URGES TIES

PA010328 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] I have not come to discuss the Palestinian problem or any other problem. At the League of Arab States I represent Tunisia, which produces only olive oil, not petroleum. Not all the members of the Arab League are Muslims. There are many millions of Christians. These statements were made by (Hamdi as-Sayd), personal representative of the secretary of the Arab League, who is visiting Costa Rica for talks with the Latin American countries, and to offer trade and to participate in their development.

I feel that it is necessary for there to be representatives of the Arab countries here, the visitor said, because what I have read in recent days in the newspapers confirms that it is necessary to promote dialogue among our countries. There are many distortions in the way in which we are portrayed by the international press. There are many misunderstandings which should be immediately cleared up, Mr (as-Sayd) said. The caricature of us presented by imperialism is not real; that is what we wish to demonstrate. There are 22 Arab states in the league and I represent one of them. Arabism is a cultural link between the Arab states and peoples who are not a single race, but who have been joined for 1,400 years as a common people. We are like the American peoples. We have a single objective and a single future, the representative of the Arab League secretary continued.

(Hamdi as-Sayd) was accompanied by his wife, Barbara, and by Miguel Yamuni, Costa Rican ambassador to the League of Arab states. There are 110 million Arabs and 680 million Muslims who are not represented by Mr (as-Sayd), according to his statements with reference to a local paper which links him to other kinds of activities which are not within his authority. It should be clear, he said, that none of the actions attributed to me are true. I do not represent petroleum or weapons, and I am not a terrorist. These are images created by others who want to turn the world against the Arabs, Mr (as-Sayd) said.

We are trying to resolve the Palestinian problem by diplomatic and other peaceful means. That is a situation which the Arab League is trying to solve by all peaceful means. I have not come here to talk about the Palestinian problem. I believe that we have many things in common. We all belong to the Third World and we aspire to a better world, the Arab League representative said.

Latin America and the League of Arab States must share many things and that is why we wish to initiate a dialogue between the two continents. That is why I have wanted to talk with you, Mr (as-Sayd) said in conclusion.

Carazo's Remarks

PA011702 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has said in regard to the visit by representatives of the Arab League headed by (Hamdi as-Sayd), personal representative of the league's secretary general, that if they ask for an audience he can in no way refuse it.

Our government maintains good relations with the Middle East. Since its inception, this administration has adopted a stand as to the policy it should pursue on Arab and Israeli matters, Carazo said. We are friends of Israel. I do not believe the Israelis want war if they [presumably Arabs] want peace, Carazo said referring to any possible prejudice that might arise from the Arab delegation's visit to Costa Rica.

We have been and continue to be friends of Israel. We do not believe a visit by representatives of countries which, like us, are members of the United Nations can do any harm. They are visiting Latin America and if it is our turn we cannot reject the visit. He added that we have a representative in Tunisia and his name is Miguel Yamuni.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH MEXICO DISCUSSES COOPERATION ACCORDS

PA010337 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] A Costa Rican-Mexican commission, made up of officials and members of the private sector of the two nations, has started a series of meetings to study and sign economic, technical and scientific cooperation agreements. Rogelio Martinez, director of economic affairs of the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, who is heading the delegation, said economic relations between the two countries will be studied to try to increase Costa Rican exports to Mexico.

At the opening session, Jorge Corrales, the deputy economy minister, who heads our delegation, said the efforts of both countries to strengthen their friendly ties for the benefit of the people will be seen at these meetings. The officials and businessmen analyzed part of the [word indistinct] technical and scientific projects today. They expect to approve them as well as the mechanism for economic cooperation and a tourism agreement in 3 days of work.

This mixed commission has met on four previous occasions in Mexico to discuss these agreements but it is not until now that they are to be signed.

FORMER OFFICIAL CLAIMS COUNTRY EXPORTING SUBVERSION

PA020222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0114 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A former military adviser to President Rodrigo Carazo has said that "subversion is being exported from Costa Rica to many Latin American countries, with particular emphasis on certain nations in the Central American area." In a statement published this afternoon, Alberto Lorenzo accused former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey of permitting the movement of subversive individuals and supplies first to the Nicaraguan guerrillas and later to El Salvador.

He also charged that the radio station Radio Noticias Del Continente, which operates in San Jose, had been under Echverria's protection and is used for subversive broadcasts to El Salvador. "The radio station has not stopped broadcasting its communist propaganda and the authorities of the General Communications Office, an agency of the Public Security Ministry, are doing nothing to stop it," Lorenzo added. Lorenzo said the broadcasts have played an important role in El Salvador. "In Guatemala it has gone to the extreme of broadcasting in the different dialects of the Indian population, such as Quechua [as received] and Cachiquel, always with the same ideological line," he said.

He also said Echeverria Brealey minimized reports from residents of Barra de Colorado, on the Nicaraguan border, regarding a subversive supply operation using boats during the Sandinist revolution. Lorenzo also said that when the presence of Salvadoran guerrillas was noted on Costa Rica's northern border "the minister explained that in exactly 1 week a civil guard contingent would be sent to comb the area. In the end the contingent was led by Colonels Munos and Ulate, the same officers who, during the Nicaragua war, pretended to be pursuing Sandinists and who failed to find anything then either."

CARAZO RESCINDS ORDER TO DESTROY CONFISCATED ARMS

PA011808 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] President Carazo has revoked an order from the Security Ministry. The confiscated weapons will not be destroyed. The Public Security Ministry recently had ordered that all arms confiscated and found in the northern region be destroyed for security reasons. Yesterday, while investigating the arms traffic, the deputies discussed the advisability of the decision and (?Carrera) Benavides succeeded in getting President Carazo to revoke the order.

Meanwhile, Deputy Gerardo Bolanos of the investigating commission has asked the security minister not to destroy the weapons until they have been thoroughly inspected by the commission.

Arguedas Comment on Probe

PA011809 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc said yesterday afternoon that he has absolute trust in the courts. He made the statement in view of rumors circulating in the country that the investigation on the case of confiscated ammunition will not run its course and that the investigation will uncover nothing new. Arguedas said that the Costa Rican courts of justice are the foundation of our democracy, that they are run by highly qualified people and that, therefore, the precise details of everything concerning the confiscation of the ammunitation will be known in the end.

FDR MEMBERS: SALVADORAN 'REFUGEES' BEING PERSECUTED

PA260459 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The priest Benito Tovar and a former official of the Salvadoran court of justice [as heard], two members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] who are in our country, accused Costa Rica of persecuting and arresting their compatriots. However, they explained that these actions are taken by some immigration officials who do not honor the democratic traditions of the Costa Rican people and government.

They charged that in Penas Blancas they are charged $150 and the price of the return fare to El Salvador. They said those involved are people without money who have had to go hungry. The Priest Benito Tovar said that an immigration official at the centra; post office arrests Salvadorans who go there to send their mail. Meanwhile, the other member of the FDR--which consists of over 100 organizations--said that Costa Rica is disregarding the convention on the right of asylum, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN convention on refugees.

Tovar said that increasing numbers of Salvadorans will come to Costa Rica, because the violence in El Salvador is increasing. Immigration officials who make things difficult for the Salvadorans are guilty of crimes under the Costa Rican penal code. We are trying to carry out plans to organize businesses with European capital in order that the refugees may work in Costa Rica without displacing Costa Rican national, the FDR spokesman said.

The FDR leaders said that there are 3,000 peasants in asylum in churches. They condemned the Salvadoran Army for killing Salvadorans who cross the border to take refuge.

When Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno, director of immigration of the Security Ministry, was consulted about the charges made by the members of the FDR, he said that the Costa Rican Government has not classified the Salvadorans as refugees. He said the Salvadorans are entering the country as tourists and, therefore, the immigration laws are being applied to them, unlike the situation in the case of Nicaraguans, who were classified as refugees because of the emergency situation that existed in their country.

Quiros Cedeno said the Costa Rican Government is studying the status of the Salvadorans, but so far they have not been classified as refugees. He explained that (?Salvadorans) who are in Heredia and in [name indistinct] are under the control of the Red Cross and the UN High Commission, but not of the government.

Regarding the office in (?El Cacao), he said it was established as part of the national plan for the control of foreigners, because illegal aliens are not permitted, or allowed to displace nationals.

COMMUNIST PLAN TO INFILTRATE STUDENT BODIES FAILS

PA301914 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The communists had plans to infiltrate the leadership of student bodies. The plan failed when nine students were expelled, eight were punished and one professor was expelled from the high school in Alajuelita at which the communists promoted strikes. The expelled students are militants of the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP]. The legal department of the Education Ministry has approved the expulsion of the nine students decreed by the faculty council of the high school in Alajuelita in May for promoting a strike to protest the dismissal of a mathematics teacher.

The strikes were part of a PVP plan to infiltrate student leaderships throughout the country. The nine expelled students are PVP militants. They had virtually seized control of student leadership at the school in Alajuelita. According to the Education Ministry's investigation, the expelled students verbally assailed a teacher, committed acts of violence at the school, urged fellow students to neglect their academic duties and incited disobedience.

EL SALVADOR

'REPRESSIVE FORCES' KILL 40 IN PAST 24 HOURS

PA012007 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] At least 40 persons have been murdered in El Salvador by the repressive forces of the regime in the past few hours. Meanwhile, the army continues with its destructive mission in the occupied university of that country. According to reports from San Salvador, seven young persons, including a woman, have been murdered and thrown onto a street in Mejicanos. Other recent crimes include those committed against three young persons found in the city of Santa Ana, 60 km west of the capital. They were found with their hands tied behind their backs and with posters with the initials of the Death Squadron.

It has also been reported that in Sonsonate, 60 km east of San Salvador, paramilitary elements killed Rolando Ramirez, a high school teacher. This brings the number of teachers killed to 58.

MILITARY SEARCH OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY CONTINUES

Extension of Search

PA012230 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1827 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Official sources have indicated that the search of the university by the army and the security forces will last at least 4 more days. The decision to extend the search is so that no office or student building will be left without being searched, our sources added. University authorities yesterday demanded that the university be promptly returned to their control so academic activities can be resumed as soon as possible.

Discovery of Tunnel

PA012229 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1819 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] During the search that the security forces have been undertaking of the national university for the past few days, they found a tunnel approximately 5 blocks long and 1.65 in diameter which linked several university buildings with La Fosa neighborhood. The tunnel had emergency exits to the health clinic, the engineering department and the yard in front of the engineering department.

Escape of Infected Animals

PA020158 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1824 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Spokesmen of the university medical school have expressed fear of a possible outbreak of epidemics because laboratory dogs and rabbits were released during the search of the University of El Salvador. They said the viruses with which these animals were injected can spread in the environment. According to the medical school scientists, several dogs had been injected with Chagas disease, which is contagious and virulent. The rabbits had been injected with other bacteria.

Spokesmen of the chemistry department have said special care must be taken in the laboratories with carbon-14, which is highly radioactive and which can lead to the death of anyone coming in contact with it.

Evidence of Subversion

PA010445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0406 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Jun (AFP)--The national university in San Salvador was found to be, as the authorities have maintained for some time, a "nest of subversion" or, as the extreme leftwing put it, a piece of "free territory." Investigations carried out since Friday by the army--which for the first time in 8 years entered the large 15-hectare campus, normally occupied by 35,000 students--led to the uncovering of a veritable "revolutionary" infrastructure.

Newsmen who were authorized today to visit the university installations--which are still occupied by the soldiers--saw a clandestine printing press, tunnels between the university and a neighboring residential area and dormitories set up in classrooms. Later came the horror: Nine decomposed bodies were disinterred by the soldiers in various parts of the campus, including one in the football field.

The soldiers found 10 bodies Friday and reported the probable existence of a clandestine cemetery filled with the remains of what they described as "many subversives."

An enigma of no less disquieting proportions awaited the soldiers and newsmen: 300 bodies, including women and children, were under refrigeration in the morgue of the school of medicine. These bodies are supposedly meant for anatomy courses, but the suspicion is that 300 bodies are too many for a school of medicine which has no more than 500 students, and no official could explain their existence.

In various parts of the university, where the main Salvadoran Marxist organizations such as the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), the 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28) and the Peoples Liberation Movement (MLP) were active, authorities found beds that had been used by the "guerrilla comrades." One soldier said only 15 automatic weapons were found because the major portion of the arms cache had been moved beforehand.

A clandestine printing press, used to print millions of propaganda leaflets and extreme leftist newspapers, was shown to newsmen.

The tunnels that were found are 1.5 m in diameter and lined with cement. One of them, running from the school of medicine to La Fosa neighborhood, is 300 m long. This tunnel was built a year and a half ago and, according to the soldiers, was used by the guerrillas.

The Salvadoran Army will continue its search at the university for another 3 or 4 days. Pictures of Che Guevara and Karl Marx have been displayed there for years and revolutionary slogans broadcast over loudspeakers defied the authorities. The government announced that after the investigations are completed the university will be reopened for classes. "This time, normally," in the words of university authorities.

BPR MEMBER SAYS 'ARMED ACTION' DUE AFTER 1 JULY

PA301553 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1453 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--A member of the leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) of El Salvador who refused to be identified said here over the weekend that "The Salvadoran people are ready for the final offensive." The unidentified BPR spokesman noted that "tangible armed action is expected in El Salvador after 1 July." He said that in his country "there are sufficient human resources to launch the decisive struggle and that progress has been made in the last few days toward a unification of the Salvadoran leftist sectors."

After noting that what exists today in El Salvador is "a class struggle," the spokesman said that the strike of 24 and 25 June "was a complete success even though the government junta tried to discredit it on the international level." He remarked that no one believes in the Salvadoran Government junta any longer because "it is an empty shell without any popular backing" to which the Christian Democratic Party loaned its surname. He stressed that Cols Arnoldo Majano and Abdul Gutierrez "caused some confusion" at first but that now "everything is clear."

He added that "there are divisions within the Salvadoran Army and those soldiers who refuse to participate in the repression have been deserting."

On Saturday, two BPR leaders participated in an event in Managua marking solidarity with El Salvador in Auditorium No 12 of the Ruben Dario Precincts at the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua. Some 200 people attended the event, most of them foreigners resident here. The two unidentified BPR leaders reviewed the Salvadoran struggle and discussed the country's current situation.

Participants at the event promised to divulge "the genocide to which the Salvadoran people are being subjected, as described by the BPR envoys," who are traveling through several countries in search of support for the Salvadoran struggle.

Meanwhile, reports from El Salvador released here today indicate that 13 people died in El Salvador over the weekend in the course of various political-military clashes.

'Final Offensive'

PA020334 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City--The Salvadoran revolutionary forces have achieved unity and are preparing to launch the final offensive, a delegation of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] said here last night. In a news conference at the Foreign Cofrespondents' Club, FDR President Enrique Alvarez said the Christian Democratic junta ruling his country has been isolated abroad.

He added that four delegations of the FDR recently visited Europe and Central America and obtained the solidarity of several governments, political parties and humanitarian organizations. He indicated that the FDR is now evaluating the results of these tours. Juan O'Kelly, member of the FDR, said that in Mexico they obtained the support of the Permanent Confederation of Latin American Political Parties [Confederacion Permanente de Partidos Politicos Latinoamericanos] and the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico.

A document distributed by the FDR stressed that during the tours the delegations destroyed the false U.S. view that the junta is a neutral factor in a conflict between two minority extremist forces. The FDR said it has been able to show the world that in El Salvador there is a war between an entire peoples against an army of occupation.

Juan Chacon, another FDR member, said that every day there is an increase in the number of people who join the armed struggle in El Salvador against the government junta. He stressed that the existence of a unified revolutionary leadership will give the insurrection great strength. The FDR members reiterated the possibility of armed intervention by the United States, which has seen the failure of all its attempts to create a political alternative. They also stressed that the final offensive is near and that the people's militias count on a force of 80,000-100,000.

ARCHBISHOP GIVES CHURCH STAND ON ARMED STRUGGLE

PA252209 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Exclusive telephone interview with Msgr Arturo Rivero y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador on 25 June 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Monsignor, we understand that the bourgeois institutions in El Salvador have almost completely deteriorated. Having discarded every principle of real authority, they have to resort to repression. Do you believe the methods or desires of the junta and the Christian Democrats are still viable or that another alternative is unavoidable?

[Answer] I can see that the situation has been deteriorating and this means that a political solution is becoming increasingly difficult. However, in my position as pastor I have always hoped for a political solution.

[Question] The charges of Yankee intervention--whether by providing naval bases, advisers or combat units--persist. There will be a moment when this possibility will be unavoidable. What will be your reaction as patriarch and one spiritually responsible for the safety of your congregation and especially for their dignity and liberty here on earth?

[Answer] I feel that any foreign intervention or domestic oppression must be denounced by the church. The eclesiastic documents are very clear on this. In my position as pastor of the archdiocese, even if I have a temporary title--apostolic administrator of the Archdiocese of El Salvador--I feel that any ominous foreign intervention must be denounced.

[Question] It is obvious that the sacrifice of Monsignor Romero must have affected the opposition groups and the attitude of people in your country. Do you feel this incident will frighten or threaten the process currently underway or will it polarize the forces and methods of struggle?

[Answer] Monsignor Romero's loss has truly affected not only the church but also the people because he was seen as a leader and because he knew how to guide his flock in the political process with his adequate and wise statements. He must be replaced, but not necessarily by the bishop succeeding him. The leaders to follow him could and must be from among the laymen. These leaders must be capable of giving adequate leadership so that the people will not be left adrift because of his death.

[Question] It can be said that the organizations fighting for the dignity and liberation of El Salvador are fighting two kinds of struggles. These are the political and armed struggles. In Monsignor Romero's last statements one could see that he kept a certain distance between himself and the two kinds of struggle as he developed his fight according to his ideas but he recognized the legitimacy of those who resorted to arms. Do you think that the armed struggle is reaching its objective?

[Answer] I believe that the option for armed struggle will always be respected although the church will always advocate the nonviolent struggle. However, we respect the option of those who feel that there is no other alternative but to resort to arms.

IMPORTANCE OF MAJANO VISIT TO PANAMA EXPLAINED

PA012310 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0215 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Commentary]

[Text] Although the morning papers have kept the news off their front pages, the great importance of Colonel Majano's visit to Panama is obvious, as is that of the joint communique released after his visit with Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of the Panamanian National Guard, and Panamanian President Aristides Royo. It was surprising enough that General Torrijos should have unexpectedly sent his own plane to pick up Majano. It was not just another visit, but rather a case of an invitation carefully extended for the date on which it took place, the manner in which it was carried out and above all because of the joint communique.

It is necessary to read that communique with great care in order to see its essence. It clears up many things regarding the situation in our country and the Panamanian Government's position regarding that situation. The first point to be made clear was the recognition that the present situation cannot remain unchanged. Colonel Majano clearly acknowledged the seriousness of the present wave of violence, which he said causes a large number of innocent victims. But President Royo was the most explicit when, in the name of the Panamanian Government and armed forces, he expressed his concern over the events which are occurring in this country and which, if they continue, will discredit the initial goals of the proclamation of 15 October 1979.

The second point, therefore, is the explicit recognition by both Majano and the Panamanian authorities that the situation of violence is undermining the initial purposes of the proclamation issued by the young military officers on 15 October. Although it is couched in diplomatic language, the idea expressed is that the repressive violence and the lack of dialogue with popular organizations and above all the systematic persecution of the members of such organizations make it impossible to solve the problems of El Salvador and are also directly at variance with the objectives of 15 October, which have been distorted and discredited to the point of actually being betrayed.

The third basic point of the joint communique is, therefore, that a new dialogue must be established between the leftist forces and those who have not betrayed the spirit of 15 October. A dialogue of this type will undoubtedly face serious difficulties, but of course, it is completely impossible between the popular organizations and those which are currently in power and which have not even achieved, despite the words they use, the levels that had been achieved on 15 October. No wonder the Panamanian authorities have called on the one whom they consider to be still in agreement with the original spirit of 15 October and who on more than one occasion has publicly confessed that that spirit has been distorted and betrayed.

The fourth point was clearly expressed by Majano when he said that socioeconomic changes are not deferrable. However, he added immediately that they should be accompanied by the establishment of a political structure that will guarantee real popular participation. This acknowledges the fact that although some structural changes have already been made nothing has been done about achieving those political changes that will give the people a part in directing their own destinies.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]--instead of being considered one of the most serious representatives of the people's feelings and organizations, as it has shown itself to be--is being flayed as a subversive organization, thus making all dialogue impossible. In the present political and military government there are those who are opposed to any settlement with the FDR. These people are therefore opposed to dialogue and to a political rather than a military solution to the present conflict. The Panamanian authorities have thus demonstrated their clear disagreement with the evolution of the process in the country and have summoned Colonel Majano to show support for his stance and that of his military supporters.

Torrijos and Panama are very important to our country, as they were to the Nicaraguan solution. Their spectacular gesture cannot be disregarded by the various political forces in this country.

EL INDEPENDIENTE CALLS STRIKE'S SUCCESS BLOW TO MILITARY

PA280023 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 26 Jun 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] For 48 hours the Salvadoran people showed they are sick and tired of the 48 years of military tyranny imposed on them. Neither promises "of a better future" nor reprimands of the peasants by Carranza, whom he told that "the armed forces had already done much for them." Nor the display in the cities of armored vehicles, tanks and trucks full of soldiers, some of them barely 14, intimidated the people into stopping the strike. Approximately 99.9 percent of all industry, commerce and the banks were idle on 24 June in response to the appeal by the revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM).

On 25 June over 90 percent of the nation's economic force remained inactive despite constant appeals by the armed forces, which begged, demanded and even threatened the economic sector to return to its normal activities. The people themselves, however, paid no attention to the "cordial appeal" by Colonel Carranza on radio and television Monday night, according to political observers.

Due to the total paralysis of the production centers in the country and the absence of workers from factories, the "security" corps guaranteeing "the sacred right to work" did not have the opportunity to fire their lethal G-3's against what they thought was a fabulous opportunity to "end subversion."

Near the Yolanda, Desire, Adoc and Molinos de El Salvador factories, out to Cartoneras Centroamericanas on Boulevard del Ejercito and elsewhere in Ilopango Jurisdiction troops were supported by armored vehicles and tanks. Air force planes flew over the capital throughout the morning yesterday. Stoppage was total in many production centers. Only a few small shops opened yesterday.

All San Salvador streets were practically under seige by the troops, whose menacing attitude helped the strike. "The streets of the capital were even more deserted than on Good Friday," said a central market vendor. It is not against the governing junta that the people directed their "people's coup"; it was against the armed forces, which on Monday assumed command of the country. Not even Morales Ehrlich, Napoleon or the doctor [presumably Avalos Navarrete] had the courage to address the people. It had to be Majano, after Carranza, which shows the true status of the leaders. They were followed by Abdul.

This means leadership is not in the junta. Therefore the people's victory is against the military sectors, who refuse to admit their paternity is over. Today the CRM strike ended. Now everyone will return to work to add to the success of the strike in the information media.

COMMENTATOR DENIES 'CIVIL WAR' GOING ON, ANALYZES SITUATION

PA012303 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Jul 80 pp 6, 15

[BY Carlos G. Martinez]

[Text] The guerrilla organizations operating in the country announced a very long time ago that they would wage a "prolonged war" until political power was won and a socialist "people's government" could be inaugurated.

These organizations throught that at a given moment they would obtain the sympathy and open support of the large majority of the people, especially the peasant groups, for whom, more than for anbody else, the guerrillas would supposedly wage their battle, as peasants are regarded as the most neglected sector in Salvadoran society and completely lacking a voice.

It is undeniable that the subversive groups have worked hard and that as a result of this they have gained many followers, particularly among the established unions. But, it is also no secret that the immense majority of followers and militants of the ultra-leftist groups do not do this out of conviction and least of all because of their ideals. They risk their necks because of the pay they receive, which, according to some evidence, amounts to quite a few cents for each action in which they participate. It has been learned that the fund from which those payments are made has been partly obtained as ransoms from the many kidnappings carried out among a large number of prominent Salvadoran families. Another substantial part of it comes from abroad. One must recall that dollars and instructions come from Moscow through Havana, and more recently from Nicaragua. The latter has greatly facilitated the operations carried by international subversion not only in El Salvador but also in Guatemala, where a destabilization plan is currently being implemented similar to the one in operation here.

But the core of the matter, which we want to touch on, is whether the ticklish moments of intensified violence we Salvadorans are currently experiencing both in the rural areas and in the cities can be regarded as characteristic of the famous "civil war" that, it was predicted, would inevitably take place. Supposedly the confrontations making up the "war" would take place among the "exploiting" classes--the "oligarchic" families--and the popular classes--workers and peasants.

It might be said that the events that have taken place since 15 October 1979 managed to deactivate the mechanisms leading to war, since the agrarian reform and the nationalization of the financial mechanisms were hastened, thus seizing power from the "oligarchy" and consequently seizing those vital banners from the radical left's pressure groups.

But violence not only did not magically stop, as some may have expected and hoped; one might say it continued even more intensely. What does that mean? Only one thing, which many of our thinking people have tirelessly pointed out: the leftist guerrillas did not really want it, but rather total power and the establishment of a "new" socialist (Marxist-Leninist) "society." In other words, the salvation formula for the country did not consist exclusively and perhaps not even necessarily of any of the measures adopted by the present regime.

Until, and even sometime after, 15 October there was a total lack of vision, which made it impossible to truly and conscientiously acknowledge, with determination to act on the need to bring about quick democratic changes and evolutions aimed at alleviating the suffering of the large Salvadoran masses. In addition it was necessary to fight by all means and in the most effective manner the infiltration and subversive indoctrination taking place at a galloping rate at all levels--from grade school and perhaps even kindergarten to the universities, including quite a few churches, unions, factories and communal sectors, particularly the poorer ones.

To be sure, it was not easy to do these things, particularly while enduring strong pressures such as the ones endured in its latter stages by the regime overthrown on the now famous 15 October. These pressures were one-way: changes were demanded under the human rights banner, which made it necessary not to fight those who, despite those changes, always sought to annihilate our democratic and republican institutions.

So are we in the midst of the much trumpeted "civil war?" No, we Salvadorans are not in the midst of a real war because the legitimate people are not the furious and radicalized groups currently challenging and openly confronting the army. The people are not supporting them. The people do not want to rebel or take up arms. The "strike" staged on 24 and 25 June constituted the crudest evidence that those groups are alone, abandoned and therefore defeated, or at least, on their way to a hasty defeat. It might be correctly said that this time both army and people, united, are giving those mercenaries their just deserts.

GUATEMALA

VIOLENCE CONTINUES; CNUS CRITICIZES REPRESSION

PA010029 Paris AFP in Spanish 2046 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that a Christian Democrat who was formerly a mayor was shot to death by unidentified persons in San Jose Pinula, close to this capital. Additionally, a labor leader from the Kenas Textile Company was machinegunned in Guatemala City by a group of men believed to be members of rightists movements. It was learned that he is the sixth worker from that company to be killed so far this year.

Moreover, in Jutiapa Department in the eastern part of the country, a traditionally rightist region, an anticommunist demonstration was held on Sunday to show support for the government and the army. Meanwhile, the National Council for Trade Union Unity (CNUS) today issued a communique in which it stated that "the popular democratic sectors are being subjected to the most intensive terrorist repression ever known in our fatherland." It added that this repression is due to "the economic and social crisis of the system, which coincides with the existence of a people's democratic movement."

The CNUS said that those affected by the repression are "opposition political parties, the University of San Carlos, the labor, religious, peasant and student sectors and the honest press." The CNUS also described as false "government statements that the repression is due to an alleged struggle between extremist groups."

Finally, the communique stated that for the situation of violence prevailing in Guatemala to be resolved, it is "necessary for all democratic forces to unite to form a single front of the people's democratic movement."

'Harsh' Measures

PA020113 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1924 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia announced today that his government will act "harshly" against the "communist subversion." In presenting his yearly report on the state of nation to Congress, the president charged that there is an international plot against his government to establish "a communist regime" here. "Foreign mercenaries, Cuban and Panamanian guerrillas are operating in the mountains of northern Guatemala in a campaign to overthrow the constitutional government," added the president. He said that "my government is redoubling its actions to stop the communist agitators and restore peace to the people.

"We will severely punish those who have stepped beyond the law by forming guerrilla groups which are spreading violence in our land," said Lucas Garcia to the Congress, which is controlled by the Guatemalan Revolutionary Party and the Democratic Institutional Party.

"The communists will not win in Guatemala. The people are not in favor of totalitarian regimes. The communists do not have popular support. We will successfully solve the problems facing us," said General Lucas Garcia.

Guatemala is presently the scene of armed clashes between clandestine leftist and rightist groups which have committed many murders in the last few months. At the beginning of the 3d year of his 4-year term Lucas Garcia added in his speech before Congress that the Guatemalan economy has developed positively during the past year. "The gross national product increased 4.5 percent," he said "in spite of the decrease in private investment caused by the political events in the Central American area. The country's economy expanded due to the favorable results of our exports and government investment."

The president added that the exporting sector--after remaining at a standstill in 1978--experienced considerable increases in the value of most of the products that the country sells in foreign markets. General Lucas Garcia said there were better prices and greater volumes over the past 12 months for products such as cotton, meat, cardamom and nickel, which made up for the unfavorable situation in the coffee sector.

In making an analysis of the country's production last year, President Lucas Garcia praised the mining and quarrying sectors which showed a large growth as a result of a greater use of the nickel deposits. The Guatemalan ruler complained about the "very slow" growth in agriculture, particularly production for the local market, since it was affected by heavy rains.

He added that the manufacturing industry maintained a relative activity, growing by 5.3 percent, despite the fact that the Central American Common Market faced serious problems when trade was temporarily interrupted in the area.

LABOR LEADER TENAS SHOT TO DEATH IN EQUINTLA

PA292009 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1856 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Esquintla, Guatemala, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--A labor leader was killed this morning in Esquintla, on the southern Guatemalan coast. The victim was identified as Ricardo Antonio Tenas, labor leader, who was shot to death as he rode his motorcycle through the main street of a populated sector.

The assailants escaped according to eyewitnesses, who said two men committed this crime. The victim had already received death threats.

BODIES OF TWO KIDNAPPED LABOR LEADERS FOUND

PA262040 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1850 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Emilio Escobar Barrios and Maria Adelaida Gonzalez, two leaders of the Social Security Institute Labor Union, were killed today in Guatemala City.

The bodies of the two labor leaders were found by the police inside a supposedly stolen car which was abandoned by unidentified persons on Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street in Zone 1, in the downtown area of the city. The police authorities said that the two labor leaders had been kidnapped yesterday by several armed men.

ESA TAKES CREDIT FOR KILLING OF THREE STUDENTS

PA262039 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1742 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) today claimed responsibility for the killing of three university students and threatened to kill those who attend their funeral.

In a communique sent to the press, the ESA indicated that it shot Julio Alvarado Garcia and Ana Maria Mendoza, psychology students of the National University of San Carlos, and Roberto Moreno, a law student. The ESA added that the three university students were captured and killed because they belonged to the Robin Garcia Student Front (FERG), an organization which operated in the San Carlos University, and because they were members of a "guerrilla group."

The ESA also said that it will kill all those who attend the funeral of the three students this afternoon.

REFUGEES AT BELGIAN EMBASSY LEAVE COUNTRY

PA292010 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1858 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Three Guatemalan refugees in the Belgian Embassy here left the country today. The refugees are Lucy, Luis Rafael and Marco Antonio Figueroa Castro, children of a couple killed a few weeks ago during an attack in Guatemala City.

The three young people, who left Guatemala today under the protection of the Belgian diplomatic mission, sought refugee there because, they said, since their parents' murder they had been threatened with death.

REFUGEE IN NICARAGUAN EMBASSY RECEIVES SAFE-CONDUCT

PA271550 Guatemala City Domestic service in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that the government has granted Mr Cesar Augusto Gonzalez Garcia safe-conduct to leave the country. Mr Gonzalez Garcia sought diplomatic refuge in the Nicaraguan Embassy in May. Following legal consultations and by virtue of the government's respect for the concept of the right of asylum established in the Constitution, a safe-conduct was granted for Gonzalez Garcia to depart for the Republic of Nicaragua under the protection of that country's flag.

NESTLE NEGOTIATING RELEASE OF KIDNAPPED BUSINESSMAN

PA270534 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2355 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The transnational Nestle Company and the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) have contacted each other and are negotiating the release of businessman Jose A. de Lima, the newspaper LA NACION announced here today.

De Lima is president of Sindal, a Nestle subsidiary in Guatemala, and was kidnapped 2 weeks ago by members of the FAR, an armed extreme leftist organization.

According to LA NACION, Nestle's offices in Mexico have said no negotiations should be held with subversive organization for the release of company officials. But, the paper adds, the company's headquarters in Switzerland has been consulted about Sindal's continuing the talks with the guerrillas.

HONDURAS

TEACHERS UNITY FRONT BEGINS NATIONWIDE STRIKE

PA020202 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1415 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Teachers Unity Front [FUM] has decided to go on an indefinite nationwide strike beginning today in preschool, elementary and high school education as well as in the literacy campaign. The strike also affects the teachers college. Approximately 25,000 teachers affiliated with the four teachers' organizations will participate in the strike. About 5,000 elementary schools and 150 high schools will close. The teachers will occupy the schools peacefully today.

FUM leader Jorge Humberto (Arita) said this strike [passage indistinct] the teachers have entered the last phase of the current negotiations with the military government and we only have 20 days before the installation of the national constituent assembly. We will not allow the deputies to legislate our rights and aspirations.

The FUM is holding this strike to demand immediate approval of the reforms to the teachers retirement and pensions law. The teachers presented to government a draft of those reforms in October 1979. We have shown willingness to hold a dialogue but we are tired of so much wavering by the government. We have begun to take extreme measures to pressure the government. These will not cease until the government accepts our demands, the FUM leader said.

Minister's Reaction

PA020238 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1415 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Centarl American Radio Organization]

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Col Jose Cristobal Diaz Garcia yesterday said the teachers' leaders want to create disorders in the country for unknown objectives. According to the official, the demands the Teachers Unity Front [FUM] submitted to his office on Friday could not be immediately accepted because they must first be reviewed by the education minister rather than by the commission he chairs.

Referring to the presidents of the Teachers' organizations, he said those leaders are irresponsible and what they want is not to work so they can create chaos. This is why they have called a strike, he said.

Diaz Garcia explained that the commission he chairs has the specific function of discussing the draft of the reforms of the retirement and pensions law and not that of analyzing demands for wage increases and other requests included in a long list submitted by the teachers.

Regarding some of the FUM demands which his commission cannot resolve, the minister said the FUM is demanding that the government give official status to 20 schools, a 100-lempira wage increase to the teachers of Gracias a Dios, and wage increases for the typists in the departmental education offices and the watchmen and cleaning women in the elementary schools. The minister said all these demands fall under the jurisdiction of the Public Education Ministry and not of the government commission formed to discuss the reforms of the retirement law; thus, the teachers' leaders are just confusing things.

He also said his commission never scheduled a meeting with the teachers' leaders yesterday morning so the dialogue which the leaders had been expecting did not occur. He indicated that the negotiations will be held with the teachers' leaders when the government commission has a specific reply regarding the studies being undertaken on the reforms of the retirement and pensions law.

Finance Ministry Occupation

PA012228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1907 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Some 3,000 teachers seized the Finance Ministry installations today at noon.

Finance and Public Credit Minister Valentin Mendoza, several members of the Honduran Private Enterprise Council who were in a meeting, some 250 employees and the general public carrying out transactions were caught inside the building, located in the downtown area. All entrances to the building have been blocked by teachers carrying the flags and placards protesting government actions.

The teachers are members of four associations that comprise the Teachers Unity Front (FUM), an organization whose members 3 days ago occupied the Palace of Ministries, where the Government, Defense and Foreign ministries operate. FUM leader Carlos Zuniga told newsmen that the ministry will be occupied for 3 hours, unless the government satisfies a number of demands.

The teachers want the law on retirement and pensions amended. This would represent a large expenditure on the part of the state. They also want 20 high schools to become official and 900 job openings in grade school education to be created.

For weeks a government commission held talks with the teachers, but these negotiations were suspended. After the Palace of Ministries was seized last week, talks were resumed, but these were again suspended yesterday. The teachers trust that police will not intervene due to the large number of employees and public trapped inside the ministry.

CLERGY UNABLE TO DOCUMENT ANTIGOVERNMENT CHARGES

PA012239 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2145 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] The status of the clergy in this city has become very critical because they have no convincing proof of the participation of the Honduran Army in the massacre of Salvadorans on 14 and 15 May, as the clergymen had claimed in a public pronouncement.

Information gathered by our newsmen in the border area rules out the possibility that the Honduran Army had anything to do with the raid staged by the Salvadoran National Guard and army in border towns such as San Jacinto and La Arada, on the Salvadoran side. Survivors maintain that they saw only Salvadoran soldiers involved in the operation, which was supported by two helicopters and several civilians.

Several representatives of Copan diocese who were interviewed by our correspondents said they did not have convincing proof with which to defend themselves from the countercharges made against them by the Honduran Government and army in their joint communique this week. In this regard, they said briefly: Our proof is the pronouncement that we signed. That document contains all the data that we wished to have made public.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA CRITICIZES LA PRENSA FOR 'SOWING DISTRUST'

PA282021 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] LA PRENSA is trying to sow distrust among the people. Today's LA PRENSA is definitely not the same one that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro once directed, Comdr Daniel Ortega said last night.

During the government junta's weekly appearance on "Face the People," held last night in Bello Horizonte, the subject of LA PRENSA and the news it has been publishing against the revolution came up again. Here is a resident's question and Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra's response:

[Begin recording] [Question] Please receive a warm greetings from Sandinist Defense Committee No 10 of Martires del Caparral's third phase. In the past few days, LA PRENSA and a few radio stations, which have become spokesmen of the darkest interests of reaction and imperialism, have intensified their campaign of slanders and defamation against the people's Sandinist process to the point that they exaggerate even more the scandalous news released by the imperialist information monopolies. Take, for instance, the case of the weapons in El Salvador and of the cattlemen who were intensified. What measures will the government junta adopt against this type of journalism which goes against the people?

[Answer] Regarding the stand adopted by the newspaper LA PRENSA and by other communications media, such as Radio Mundial and Radio Corporacion, we simply make use of the right that this revolution gives us to publicize the truth about the developments taking place and to unmask the campaigns that these communications media develop against our revolution.

We think that our revolution's most powerful weapon is neither the rifle nor the law, but its honest, conscientious and firm stand and its willingness to advance the truth about any development. That is the most powerful weapon of this revolution.

LA PRENSA has responded to our admonitions and constructive criticism as if not only its freedom to circulate were being threatened, but it has even wondered how long freedom will be permitted here in Nicaragua. That was their response in an editorial published 2 or 3 days ago. They wonder not how long LA PRENSA is going to be allowed to circulate, but how long freedom will be permitted here in Nicaragua. LA PRENSA's attitude is clearly defined there as aimed at sowing distrust among the people and among all the sectors that make up this process of national reconstruction.

When we say LA PRENSA, we of course are not referring to that symbol, to LA PRENSA, the paper that fought against Somoza's dictatorship. We are referring to those who are wearing somebody else's hat and who, wearing that hat, now want to attract all the sympathy that those who worked and ran risks with that paper had gained among our people.

We know that those who were responsible for that paper are now in what is known today as EL NUEVO DIARIO. About 90 percent of those people are at EL NUEVO DIARIO. Very few of the former newspaper LA PRENSA's workers remain in today's LA PRENSA, very few of them. Most of those who through their daily effort, their reports and their work at the linotype, the machines and the typewriters made up that paper, are now working for EL NUEVO DIARIO.

LA PRENSA COLUMNIST CALLS FOR MEDIA FREEDOM

PA271405 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jun 80 p 2

[By Zoila Navarro: "About Freedom of Expression"]

[Text] Making use of my rights as a citizen, I would like to say something and be echoed by many Nicaraguans who might voice an opinion on the subject of freedom of expression, an exercise basic to the progression of our revolution.

In the wake of our glorious victory and the overthrow of tyranny, the National Reconstruction Government Junta hastened to announce a fundamental statute of rights and guarantees, which elicited a refreshing optimism on the part of our long-suffering people. Several months have now gone by, but it would seem that, as in several others, one of the fundamental points of that statute, which is contained in article No 8 and refers to the unrestricted freedom of speech and press, is not being duly fulfilled. This right is also established in the OAS Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man.

Certain cases have not been in accordance with the freedom of thought and expression, a right that the Nicaraguan people have earned with much sacrifice. First, there was the case of the newspaper EL PUEBLO. In those days a ranking leader of the revolution said that "the same medicine" might be applied to other media. Several months ago, that tireless newsman, radio newscaster Oscar Leonardo Montalvan, "the man of Mil," disappeared from the radio newscasts scene. To achieve this the only thing needed was a thoughtless stroke of a pen separating him from the so-called Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, which many consider to be partial and progovernment.

Sometime later, precisely as several serious national political incidents were taking place, LA PRENSA was confronted by a serious threat to its existence. People murmured and wondered: What is there behind the scenes? Thanks to God and thanks to the integrity of this paper's directive council, LA PRENSA got back on its feet with its principles strengthened. A satisfactory solution was found, but the public knows that pressures were exerted in order to resolve the conflict.

In those days, even before the reappearance of LA PRENSA, we learned with concern that the important and prestigious newscasts Mundial and Hoy were no longer being aired.

The director of those newscasts, Mr Guillermo Treminio was imprisoned late at night, accused of various charges connected with news broadcasts and quickly sentenced.

LA PRENSA reappeared and there was rejoicing among its readers, but pessimism over the freedom of radio information still persists. It is strange that the law on media and communication seems to have had very little to do with these cases. Now Ten on the Dot is almost the only newscast left for those radio listeners who feel they have the right to listen to independent newscasts rather than depending exclusively on official information which, although accurate and truthful, is not always impartial.

Speaking of impartiality, something difficult to understand is happening in connection with freedom of expression in certain communications media. Take for instance the large number of offenses, insults and slanders against the dignity and personal integrity of honorable citizens, such as Mr Alfonso Robelo, among others, aired with impunity by some stations and printed by some papers.

What communications media and what kind of justice condemns important newscasts to disappearance and imprisons and sentences well-known newsmen--newsmen who also suffered under the dictatorship and who, if responsible for committing mistakes, could have clearly rectified their conduct? What justice leaves without sanction or reprimand the official information media and the one or two newscasts that never take care not to distort the news as they sometimes do or to broadcast insults and offenses, inciting Nicaraguans to hatred? Even Monsignor Obando y Bravo has criticized this campaign of hatred and has asked us to live in peace like brothers.

Article No 22 of the Fundamental Statute on Rights and Guarantees establishes that "any defence of NATIONAL, racial or religious HATRED is forbidden." It would be interesting and healthy if the authorities would call for a watch over broad and equitable freedom of expression and dissemination of thought, one of the fundamental pillars of those people who aspire to the freedom.

LA PRENSA EXPLAINS ITS 'REVISIONIST' POSITION

PA272135 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Nonaligned!"]

[Text] In yesterday's editorial we established critical positions against dogmatism and against making saints of models of society. We want to keep from falling in a kind of fanaticism that would close our eyes to reality and prevent us from creating our own revolution.

After the triumph of the revolution, when Nicaragua adopted an international nonaligned position, we backed it without reservations, regarding it as the ideal position for the sovereignty of a small nation. But the nonaligned position represents a nonaligned way of thinking, a nonaligned and creative philosophy. Nicaragua belongs to a broad cultural region--Latin America--that has a historic culture in progress. Although our culture has received contributions from Europe and Africa and even Asia, it is not identified with them. It has assimilated those cultures, filtering them to create something new and characteristic of this region. It is in America where a kind of independence not even dreamed of in Europe is created. The Latin American way of thinking, based on the revolutionary concept of independence, has been breaking, one by one, all ties of submission with world-domination centers and creating an American culture. This culture, since it was born in the struggle against colonialism, is the first fully liberating culture in history and it is on the logical path toward absolute humanism.

Nicaragua is within this movement. Its "I am," its national identity, receives its most characteristic guidelines from that fundamental nonaligned attitude that refuses to copy projects from other minds and cultures although it absorbs what is good and adaptable from them, digesting them and then producing its own projects.

We have been accused of being revisionists because of our "independence," but that was the position of Sandino, the archtype of our revolution. Sandino lives in Latin America in the same way that Ruben Dario lives. His mental position, like his position toward wars, was not aligned with the creative process of America in such a way that when he spoke of a plan for the entire continent, he conceived it and characterized it as the realization of Bolivar's death.

LA PRENSA does not have anti-Marxist prejudices. This paper believes that from Marx we should take whatever nourishes our own revolutionary creation of a new Nicaragua, but that we should not idolize or imitate models. We have a history and we have the originality to create something that would be our own and have deep roots. We would have something of our own with a full and absolute sense of independence that will allow us not to have to lean, as a colony, on the shoulders of any power.

Our "Revisionism" is that of an independent people capable of taking what is good and rejecting what is harmful. Our "revisionism" is nothing more than loyalty to our Latin American roots. Our "revisionism" has another name. It is called "nationalism."

BORGE WARNS OF COUNTERREVOLUTION, REPORTS MATAGALPA ACTION

PA290309 Managua Radio Sandino 0300 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] A few moments ago at the Espana Sports Stadium a rally organized by the Sandinist Peoples Army, the Sandinist police and the Interior Ministry, in coordination with the Sandinist peoples revolution, concluded. One of the most interesting presentations was made by Comdr Tomas Borge, interior minister and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate, who announced that a counterrevolutionary group had been discovered and crushed in Matagalpa Department.

Commander Borge also referred to some aspects of our daily life. He said: Some people are saying that the counterrevolution is coming and that we will not even get to celebrate 19 July. Dreams are just dreams. We do not want war, but we are not afraid of the counterrevolutionaries. We shall now hear part of the speech by Commander Borge:

[Begin recording] There are some who say there will be a counterrevolution. They say we will not even get to celebrate 19 July. Dreams are dreams. We do not want blood or war, but we are not afraid of war. We do not want our people to be sacrificed in a conflict and we try through diplomatic channels and by all means to keep our country from being attacked. But the possibility exists. There is the possibility that counterrevolutionary attacks may come from abroad and that counterrevolutionary groups will be organized, as has happened already in the country. But our people and armed forces are not afraid of sacrifice or battle and will go into the trenches and [words indistinct]. [applause] [end recording]

Further Comments

PA290313 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] We shall now give you part of the speech by Commander Tomas Borge a few minutes ago at the Espana Sports Stadium in which he announced the discovery and annihilation of a revolutionary group in Matagalpa Department. The news surprised national and foreign newsmen who were covering the Sandinist Peoples Army rally. Let us hear this moving part of Commander Borge's speech in which he also refers to the need not only to coordinate between the army, police and the state, but also the close union between these revolutionary bodies to confront counterrevolutionary plans:

[Begin recording] To confront the counterrevolution and the armed forces of the counterrevolution, we must have coordination among the Sandinists Peoples Army, the Police and the State [passage indistinct]. We can announce that an important counterrevolutionary group near Matagalpa was crushed by the Sandinist Peoples Army. The [words indistinct]. [applause] [end recording]

Available Details

PA290319 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] We shall now give you the last part of this special report on the rally tonight at the Espana Sports Stadium.

We have quoted from Commander Borge Martinez' speech reporting that a counterrevolutionary group had been discovered and anninilated near Matagalpa. We shall now give you a part of the final speeches, especially Commander Borge's speech, and we shall then give you the short interview with him in which he gives some details of the discovery of this counterrevolutionary group:

[Begin recording] I believe we killed some of them yesterday. I cannot tell you too many details because we are completing the investigation.

[Question] About how many, more or less?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] I cannot give you details because we are completing the investigation.

[Question] In what part of Matagalpa?

[Answer] We cannot say yet. The chief of the gang was captured. We seized many rifles and the group was completely destroyed. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

POLICE CONDUCT RAIDS IN PREPARATIONS FOR 19 JUL

PA302341 Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Jun (AFP)--The Nicaraguan police today carried out widespread raids in at least 15 Managua neighborhoods and captured several hundred people in a synchronized operation that began at dawn. Armed forces spokesman Roberto Sanchez described the operation as "the capture of criminals and suspects to guarantee tranquillity" during the visit of important foreign personalities on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution on 19 July.

Police patrols stopped buses in south, east and west Managua while they searched the neighborhoods house by house. Most of those arrested were youths who were taken by buses to the prison in the Managua International Airport free zone. Many of their relatives, crying or openly expressing their anger, denounced to the local media some cases in which, according to them, the patrols entered the houses by force and carried out the arrests without warrants and based only on a previously made list. This is the biggest operation the Sandinist police have undertaken since the victory of the revolution. It has been reported that the Interior Ministry will issue a report explaining the police action.

It was reported here today that last week army patrols waged an intense battle against some 40 counterrevolutionaries in San Isidro, 140 km north of Managua. Several people were killed and wounded on both sides.

STUDENTS IN CUBA RETURN HOME FOR VACATION

PA011807 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpts] A group of 120 Nicaraguan young people who are studying in Cuba returned to Nicaragua today on vacation. The students, who are studying on the Isle of Youth, Republic of Cuba, returned to Nicaragua this afternoon on vacation. The Lanica plane bringing the students from Cuba landed at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport at 1605. They had spent 10 months in Cuba studying in secondary schools. In a quick survey made by Radio Sandino, the companero students said that they had received a good education and close attention. They engaged in productive and practical work and saw great demonstrations of sympathy and solidarity, the companeros said. They said that reports of their having being brainwashed are nothing but lies of the counterrevolution.

GRANMA REPORTS 30 JUN MARIEL DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS

FL011421 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] News from Mariel: 102 antisocial individuals left Mariel for the United States yesterday. As GRANMA's edition [1 July] went to press, four boats from Flordia were at the port. One boat from the United States arrived in Mariel yesterday.

MALMIERCA REPLIES TO LETTER FROM DPRK'S HO TAM

SK302225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--Foregin Minister Ho Tam received a letter from Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to his letter sent to the foreign minister of the non-aligned countries on the current South Korean situation.

The letter said:

I received the letter you sent to me in connection with the grave situation created in South Korea by a renewed fascist terrorism against the South Korean people and read it with deep interest.

Our publications reported that the heroic demonstrations and strikes which took place in Seoul in demand of human rights expanded into a daring resistance in Kwangju participated in by the whole population and into struggles in other cities.

Our people are deeply angered at the brutal suppression and massive massacre of Kwangju citizens by Chon Tu-Hwan, the military dictator who made his debut, with the mobilization of tanks, paratroopers and special units after proclaiming a new "martial law" to suppress the demonstration of the Kwangju citizens, causing thousands of casualties.

You were right when you condemned the United States as responsible for the incident.

The U.S. authorities will be unable to evade their responsibility with their hypocritical words expressing concern for the Kwangju incident. This is well proven, as you pointed out, by the fact that South Korean special units of thousands of men under the U.S. forces command were mobilized in the attack on Kwangju. The U.S. troops occupying South Korea were ordered on emergency alert and several warships including an aircraft carrier were rushed to the coastal waters of Korea to support the new military dictator Chon Tu-hwan who formed the "special national security committee."

I share with you the view that these manoeuvres of the United States and the South Korean puppets will not only lay a new grave hurdle in the way of Korean reunification, bring new tension and create a danger to peace in Asia, but also cause a danger to peace in many parts of the world which are facing threat owing to the adventurous policy of the U.S. Government.

Our people confronting the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists always stand on the side of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and today vehemently denounce the terrorism of dicatator Chon Tu-hwan, lifting up the voice of solidarity with the Korean people.

I assure you that all the international conferences discussing the Korean situation our government will always support the stand of the DPRK for national reunification and the stand denouncing the crimes committed by the South Korean puppets in collusion with the U.S. occupation troops.

U.S. CONDEMNED FOR 'OFFENSIVE' IN CARIBBEAN

PA011906 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] In today's edition, the Cuban newspaper GRANMA accuses the United States of launching a savage counterrevolutionary offensive throughout the Caribbean Sea Basin to curb, delay and even reverse the revolutionary process.

It adds that the United States has always regarded the Caribbean as its private sea. In recent years, Central America has been in political turmoil and this threatens the United States. In response, GRANMA adds, Washington is interfering in the domestic policies of those states, promising them economic, political and military aid. In this connection, the paper denounces the recent agreements reached by the United States, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

COMMENTARY RECOUNTS HISTORY OF U.S. EXPANSIONISM

PA300410 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jun 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Two great heroes of American independence in the last century, Simon Bolivar and Jose Marti, noted the similarity of problems and interests between the Latin American and Caribbean peoples, and appealed for complete unity in order to confront the United States and its expansionist policy.

Washington was greatly concerned over the possibility that Bolivar's idea could be implemented and a Latin American confederation created which would have given these nations the strength needed to confront the already developing Yankee imperialism. It then fell on Jose Marti to continue seeking the union proposed by Simon Bolivar. He also warned Latin America of the brutal nation in the north.

A day before he fell in combat, fighting for our freedom, Marti wrote in a letter addressed to a Mexican friend that everything he had done and would do was for the purpose of preserving Cuba's independence and preventing the expansion of the U.S. through the Antilles and, subsequently, through other American nations with greater force.

At the end of the last century, Washington's aggressive circles waged the first imperialist war in history against the decadent Spanish monarchy. As a result of this war of greed, Cuba became something of a U.S. colony until the triumph of the revolution in 1959. Puerto Rico is still under colonial domination by the United States.

During this century, and under the big stick policy, Washington deprived Colombia of part of its territory, invaded and occupied the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua for a number of years and seized the Canal Zone in Panama, besides conducting other aggressions against the Latin American and Caribbean nations whose divisional character has been constantly promoted by the United States in order to continue its domination and interference in the region.

However, history demands the advance of the Latin American revolution. History demands important and decisive changes--changes of a progressive and advanced nature--in the structure and situation of the Latin American and Caribbean countries whose peoples are united in the common cause of obtaining their true independence. To oppose it is to go against the laws of history.

Cuba is the vanguard, the first victorious step in the unavoidable changes demanded and needed by our America. With the coming of new times in the region, which began with the victory of the Cuban revolution, a liberation movement has begun and organizations have been created in the region--organizations such as the Latin American Economic System, the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line and others. There is a growing incorporation of the Latin American countries into the nonaligned country movement.

As the second Havana declaration says, no people of Latin America are weak because they form part of a family of 200 million brothers who suffer the same misery, harbor the same feelings and have the same enemy. They all dream of a better destiny and have the support of all honest men and women in the world.

Now, following the revolutionary triumph in Nicaragua and Grenada and the intensification of the struggle in El Salvador and other Latin American countries, there is a new importance in the similarity of problems and interests of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples.

As was predicted by Jose Marti, the time has come for them to declare their second independence. The trees, the Cuban national hero said, will line up together to halt the giant with the seven league boots. The time has come for a united march and we must stand shoulder to shoulder as the Andean Mountains do.

U.S. MEDIA 'DISTORTS' SALVADORAN EVENTS

PA301834 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The Cuban paper GRANMA, in a commentary, denounces the distortion campaign launched by U.S. information media, trying to make the world believe that the Salvadoran Christian Democratic junta is struggling with the conflict between the left and the extreme right.

GRANMA specifically refers to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report that tried to veil the recent slaying of 18 people who lived humbly in the poor neighborhood of a La Fosa, near the national university. The Cuban paper's commentary notes that at no time did the U.S. agency report that the regime's military units had entered La Fosa backed by tanks and helicopters or that several youths were forced to lie on the ground and were machine-gunned or that several children were victims of the soldiers.

The struggles in El Salvador are not being waged exclusively by the people against the fascist paramilitary groups organized by the army, but also against the Christian Democratic military junta and its supporter, the U.S. Government, the paper says in conclusion.

YOUTHS WHO LEFT 'NOT REPRESENTATIVE' OF CUBAN YOUTH

PA010427 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jul 80

["Radio Havana comments"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists' propaganda machine unleashed a new anti-Cuban campaign in connection with the departure from Cuba of thousands of antisocials, lumpen and criminals, including some youths. The imperialists have centered their propaganda campaign on the youths. So used to lying and distorting events, they tried to make it appear that these antisocial elements represent Cuban youths, who--according to them--are not happy with the revolution and are therefore leaving the country.

In the first place it must be said that it is no discredit to Cuba or to any other socialist country that there are still some youths who do not adapt to our social system, who want to live on the work of others and outside the law. They are remnants of the past of shame, lies and vices that prevailed in Cuba until 1 January 1959 and which exists in all capitalist countries.

However, it is interesting to note that all of these undesirable elements, antisocials, criminals and lumpen who leave the country want to go precisely to the United States. They know that in that society there is an abundance of vice, crime, and corruption and that they can live there as they please. However, many of these youths who recently went to the United States had already been brought before the courts, and they do not at all represent Cuban youth.

The U.S. imperialists know very well that the true representatives of the Cuban youth are the thousands of militiamen and other fighters who, defending the socialist revolution, defeated the U.S. mercenaries who landed at Playa Giron in 1961. The representatives of the Cuban youth are the tens of thousands of Cubans who, in exemplary internationalist action, fought with the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia to repel the foreign attacks inspired and organized by the imperialists. Worthy representatives of the Cuban youths are the thousands of technicians, doctors, engineers, nurses, stomatologists and professors who are rendering internationalist service in countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia, where colonialism and imperialism have left a staggering toll of poverty, ignorance and disease. Also representative of the Cuban youths are the thousands who are members of the Ernesto "Che" Guevara internationalist teaching detachment who are helping with the education of the Angolan people, and those in the mountains of Nicaragua, who are offering their contribution to the exemplary literacy crusade being carried out in that brother country.

They have not left their homes and loved ones in search of the false comforts the consumer society claims to offer. These are the true representatives of the Cuban youth, and they are inspired only by the satisfaction of having fulfilled their duty toward the needy ones of this world. The million Cuban youths who are studying in our middle schools, preuniversity and postsecondary schools, where they are learning to be more useful to our society; the thousands of youths who form part of the youth labor army; the builders who are rendering service in other nations; those who, with unequaled devotion, are making it possible for a factory, a school, a hospital, a highway, a railroad, or a workers' home to be built daily in our country--these are the true representatives of the Cuban youths, who are aware of their efforts for the sake of the common good and a bright future.

Who could be a better representative of the Cuban youth than the thousands of fighters, men and women who form part of our glorious revolutionary armed forces and the Ministry of Interior, always ready to defend the socialist fatherland from the attacks of imperialism? Cuban youth is represented by the millions of youths who, in the fighting marches held in Cuba in April and May, voiced their full support for the revolution and their deep rejection of the antisocials, criminals and lumpens who, searching for an adequate means for their moral misery, left for the United States, a country which has become the greatest world warehouse of scum.

REPORTAGE ON CASTRO VISITS TO SEVERAL PROVINCES

Sancti Spiritus Visit

FL010105 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] A last-minute report announces that Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the councils of State and Ministers, has visited the province of Sancti Spiritus.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the councils of State and Ministers, this afternoon visited the (Apolo Blanco Uruguay) center under construction near the town of Jatibonico.

After listening to a briefing by Orlando Medina, the supervisor of the project, who explained the various units of the plant, Fidel was pleased to learn that the powerplant will generate 80 percent of the energy to be used by the paper mill. Castro also talked about the need to build a toilet paper factory next to the center because this item is most necessary for the population, he said.

Chatting with the workers, Fidel asked about the living conditions and establishments in the area as well as the composition of the personnel of the center, a total of 100,850 who will work in three electric enterprises, one in the province of Sancti Spiritus, one in Villa Clara and the third in Cienfuegos. He mentioned that the number of women is small and said the women have demonstrated they are strong.

In his tour of the various construction sites of the Jatibonico center, the commander in chief was extensively briefed on the state of construction of the projects, which are on schedule. He also expressed interest in the method to be used to manufacture paper in this industry, which will be composed of 80 percent of the bagasse of sugarcane to reduce imports.

The work spirit in this 'shock' project is high as demonstrated by the progress attained by the workers. This was stated by Fidel in the book of visitors in a very brief statement. May the project continue to advance, as it has done in the past, until completed within the 27-month schedule, signed Fidel Castro Ruz. The revolution leader compared the production capability of the Jatibonico paper mill, some 60,000 metric tons, with those existing in Trinidad and noted the great potential it has.

Fidel stopped at the place where the foundation is being poured for the paper machinery and asked about the progress of the project, which is being delayed by the lack of some supplies. Fidel was also briefed on the present state of the project in general, which is 32 percent completed. In response to a question by the commander in chief, he was told that the workers have pledged to complete the center within the time alloted in the plan.

Villa Clara Visit

FL011540 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro yesterday visited Villa Clara Province, where he expressed interest in the results and development of the area's sugarcane yield campaign. He also toured the Santa Clara textile center and mechanical plant. Fidel said that the province must strive to fulfill the plan to prepare the land for planting and that it must carry on its outstanding work in clearing the sugarcane fields.

During his visit to the mechanical plant, the chief of the revolution went to the [words indistinct] under construction. The workers there ratified their readiness to finish the job by December this year.

At the Desembarco del Granma textile center in Santa Clara, Fidel visited the spinning, weaving and finishing departments, where he asked about the production rates to date. Speaking to the workers, he expressed his confidence that they would fulfill the year's plan.

The information about Fidel's visit to Villa Clara was provided last night by Raul Rodriguez Lopez, first secretary of the party provincial committee in Villa Clara in his closing speech to the first plenary session on the preparation of lands in Santa Clara. In his speech, Rodriguez said that Fidel's visit was a source of satisfaction, encouragement and commitment for Villa Clara residents who are preparing the sugarcane areas for cultivation with good results.

Ciego de Avila Visit

FL012321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers, has toured various projects under construction in the province of Ciego de Avila, which are being completed in honor of the 26 July anniversary.

Accompanied by Rafael Valdes Valdes, first party secretary in Ciego de Avila Province, Fidel visited the area of the Abel Santamaria Plaza de la Revolucion where the commemoration of the 27th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks will be held. The commander in chief also observed the construction site of the new building for the party provincial committee, which is near the plaza, and the visitors' house of Ciego de Avila's party.

As he toured the northern part of the city, Fidel observed the buildings of the party municipal office and the Interior Ministry, which were recently completed, as well as the school for sports beginners and the Camilo Cienfuegos vocational school, located in the area. During his tour, Fidel saw firsthand the efforts being made by all workers, people and provincial officials to complete the various projects in honor of the 26 July anniversary, which include embellishment of production, cultural and service centers as well as the repair of others.

FAR PROPAGANDA, AGITATION, CULTURAL SEMINAR ENDS

FL281332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] This type of meeting is very important in the continual improvement of our work, especially in an activity so basic to our troops as is ideological work. This was stated by Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Central Political Directorate, in closing the national seminar on propaganda, agitation and mass cultural work held for 3 days at the directorate's offices. For 3 days, political workers in charge of this front at the various FAR commands discussed reports, studied and analyzed directives and heard special lectures on topics with direct bearing on their field.

In his closing speech, Div Gen Sixto Batista said that the seminar was carried out well because the analysis made by the participants will undoubtedly be a valuable contribution toward improving the contents of the documents that direct these activities within the FAR. He stressed that ideological struggle increasingly plays a special role in world issues, especially in current times when imperialism and its allies are fanning the war hysteria while at the same time resorting to the most varied methods in an attempt to arrest the advance of socialism and the revolutionary struggle of the peoples. The chief of the central political directorate said that the FAR's ideological work has sustained an increased tempo but that we must not feel satisfied with the present achievements. We must strive to further improve our work and to reach higher achievements in future activity. He spoke of the consolidation achieved in the system of Marxist and political training in the FAR, the development of the system of houses and clubs as centers for political-ideological education and recreation for the troops and the possibilities that the Lenin and Marti Halls afford. He reiterated that in the present circumstances when we are fighting imperialism and a new stage in the development of the revolution on all fronts is beginning, we are demanding from all a more thorough, more careful, more exacting work. He expressed his conviction that the matters discussed at this seminar will be a source for more effective work in the units to reach greater results.

GENERAL STAFF HOLDS SEVENTH PARTY CONFERENCE

FL281258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The seventh party conference of the General Staff was held yesterday at staff headquarters in preparation for the Second Party Congress which will take place in December. Chairing the event was Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, member of the party Central Committee, first vice minister and chief of the General Staff. He gave the closing speech. The main report on party activities since the last conference was read by Lt Col Francisco Sanchez (Mesa).

The communists of the General Staff actively participated in the discussion of the document and, in a critical and self-critical manner, analyzed each one of the aspects the report dealt with. They helped to find ways to contribute to a better performance of the party's tasks. The topics that were most debated at the conference were internal life, ideological work and personnel living conditions. During the conference, the party militants elected three delegates to the Second Congress and three candidates to the Central Committee. The main report and the report by the party committee adjunct to the political directorate were unanimously approved.

Col Manuel (del Peso) read a resolution in which the communists of the General Staff reiterated their support for the political position of our party, which flies the three banners unfurled by Fidel that proclaim a forceful protest against the blockade, the Guantanamo Naval Base and the spy flights. They also proposed to continue to heighten combat readiness and the operational, combative and political training of the directorates, sections and units of the General Staff. In addition, they will continue to give impetus to the fulfillment of the plans to improve the country's defensive capacity and mastery of the complex and modern technology the Revolutionary Armed Forces are equipped with.

In closing the conference, Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro said the conference was very positive. He pointed out that the report sums up the essence of all the work carried out by the communists and how they have faced each mission and task. He added that after its minute analysis, the General Staff is now in a better position to tackle the job and attain greater successes in the coming period.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO BEGIN REGULAR MEETING ON 2 JUL

FL012214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] This year's regular meeting of the People's Government National Assembly will begin tomorrow, Wednesday, at 0900 at the Palace of Conventions in Havana City. The agenda includes the discussion and approval of the draft of the code of traffic laws, reports submitted by the People's Supreme Court and the office of the attorney general of the republic for the year 1979 as well as an examination of the assembly's international activities. The decree laws and resolutions of the Council of State enacted since the last assembly's meeting will be ratified in this regular session.

GRANMA PROVINCE INAUGURATES IDEOLOGICAL DRIVE

FL011905 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] We are reporting to you directly from the Camilo Cienfuegos School-City near the Sierra Maestra Mountains, Granma Province. The national main event marking the beginning of the 26 July ideological drive and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the first educational project of the Cuban revolution, the Camilo Cienfuegos School-City, was held here this morning.

The ceremony was chaired by PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero, PCC Central Committee members Jose Ramon Fernandez, Faustino Perez and Luis Alfonso Zayas and Roberto Damian Alfonso Gonzalez, first party secretary in Granma Province.

The opening remarks were made by Manuel Antonio Garcia, director of the Camilo Cienfuegos School-City, who referred to the activities carried out in honor of the institution's 20th anniversary, among them the planting of 30 caballerias of sugarcane and the planting of the 20th anniversary woods. Faustino Perez Hernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee, said in his closing remarks: [Begin Perez recording] Never can a nation attain greater honor than when it pays tribute to the memory of its best sons, those who gave their lives to contribute to gain the fatherland's freedom. That is why today we are honored to to pay tribute to the generation that fought and died for this freedom while standing here beside Marti's tomb on the 100th anniversary of his birthday. In fulfillment of the mandate of our gratitude and admiration, we hereby declare open the 26 July ideological drive in honor of the heroes and martyrs of the assault on the Moncada Barracks. But if it is an honor to pay tribute to the memory of those unforgettable comrades with this drive, the satisfaction felt by all of us has a double meaning by initiating the drive here in this province, whose name is a symbol of the rebelliousness and revolutionary spirit of out people, where many of the glorious pages of Cuban history have been written. [end recording]

MUNICIPAL PARTY ASSEMBLIES HELD, OFFICIALS ELECTED

FL301220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politburo, has chaired the party's evaluation assembly in the San Antonio de los Banos municipality, Havana Province, held yesterday at the air force base there. In a special talk, the transportation minister referred to transportation difficulties in both Havana provinces. He said that 500 new buses will start operating in the capital this year and that about 700 young people are training as drivers and mechanics. Concerning Havana Province, he stressed that it had the highest performance index although some of its equipment has been in use for up to 30 years. He announced that 300 rebuilt buses will also be added this year.

The San Antonio de los Banos Assembly was attended by 337 delegates, for a 96 percent attendance. The municipal committee elected is headed by Rigoberto Hernandez de la Osa and Jorge Llamas Alayon, as first and second secretaries, respectively.

Meanwhile, in Santiago de Cuba, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the party Politburo, chaired the second session of the party's evaluation assembly in that municipality during which the new municipal committee was introduced. It is made up of 91 members who, during its first session, elected the executive bureau consisting of three members headed by Luis (Bristo) Jimenez and Felix (Gardone) Molina, first and second secretaries, respectively.

In Amancio Rodriguez, Las Tunas Province, Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo, said that the social and urban development of our sugar mill towns is a challenge to all because they are decisive in the country's economy. The 289 delegates to the party's evaluation assembly in the municipality elected the new municipal committee made up of 53 members and 5 alternates, who, in their first meeting, elected the nine comrades comprising the executive bureau headed by Evelio (Pause) and Reinaldo Corrales, as first and second secretaries. After the meeting, Hart briefly toured Amancio Rodriguez.

Chaired by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Central Committee and first party secretary in Havana Province, and Rosario Fernandez Perera, alternate member of the party Central Committee, the party's evaluation assembly was held at the Lazaro Pena Theater in (Centro Habana).

Three hundred seventy-five delegates to the assembly voting directly and secretly elected a total of 89 members and 9 alternates to the new party's new municipal committee in (Centro Habana). It is twice as large as the previous executive committee. Likewise, the executive bureau is made up of five professional leaders and four non-professionals. Comrade Jose Enrique Mederos Naranjo was reelected first secretary.

CDR ANNIVERSARY TO BE MARKED ON 28 SEP

FL302319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The commemoration of the 20th founding anniversary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] will be held at the Plaza de la Revolucion on 28 September and is expected that more than 1 million persons will attend, Armando Acosta, member of the PCC Central Committee and CDR national coordinator, announced this afternoon.

[Begin Acosta recording] The CDR will commemorate its 20th anniversary in the midst of an unending battle for the defense of the revolution. This 20th anniversary will require the fulfillment of a group of important tasks. [end recording] The CDR leader added that all the provinces are determined to honor the organization's anniversary with the fulfillment of its annual work plans and that Ciego de Avila, the host of the 26 July main event, will become in just a few hours the first in the country to complete all scheduled tasks for 1980.

Armando Acosta announced that the principal motto for the commemoration of the 20th CDR anniversary will be: "As in the Sierra, as during the invasion, as in the war, as in Giron, without rest."

BRIEFS

ANTONIO MACEO BRIGADE VISITS--The ceremony to officially welcome the third contingent of the Antonio Maceo Brigade made up of the sons and daughters of Cuban emigres who were taken out of the country while still children has been held at the Julio Antonio Mella International Camp of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP] in Havana Province. Mariana Gaston, representative of the brigade's international coordinating committee, spoke of behalf of the young people from the United States, Puerto Rico, Spain Venezuela and Mexico who are in Cuba to show their ties with the land where they were born. Gaston said that at this historic moment when Yankee imperialism has unleashed another large-scale defamatory propaganda campaign against Cuba, their presence shows that they do not believe its lies but, on the contrary, they bear witness to the experience of those who left Cuba dazzled by "development". ICAP Vice President Jorge Gallardo stressed the importance Cubans attach to the contingent's gesture. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jun 80 FL]

OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION--The union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises, UNECA, is currently doing construction work in more than 10 countries with the participation of over 7,000 workers. This was reported at a juridical seminar on construction abroad this morning chaired by Dr Juan Vega Vega, chief of the Council of Ministers Secretariat's legal office, and attended by over 100 lawyers from the Ministry of Construction and UNECA. It was also reported at the seminar that more than 10,000 construction workers will be working abroad by the end of this year and the figure should go up to 15,000 or 20,000 by 1985. Levi Farah, government minister for construction abroad, made a special appearance at the seminar. He spoke of the very real potential for the commercialization of Cuban construction while still practicing cooperation. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 28 Jun 80 FL]

REGION LIKELY TO GET $275 MILLION EEC AID

FL271400 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Jun 80 p 13

[Text] Washington, June 23, (CANA): The European Economic Community (EEC) could be spending more than US$200 million on projects in the Caribbean between 1980 and 1985, a spokesman for the Community today told an international conference focussing on the region's development.

Final figures for Caribbean aid have not been worked out in detail but in the next five years the Community could be making 275 million dollars (U.S.) available to the region, the Community's representative, Yves Roland-Gosselin indicated.

The figure does not include possible aid from the Stabex scheme, emergency and food aid, and European Investment Bank (EIB) loans.

The five-day meeting is the third to be held by the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED), set up in 1977 to co-ordinate and strengthen external assistance to Caribbean countries. The group comprises Caribbean aid-recipient countries, aid donating industrialized nations and international agencies.

The meeting will review progress the Caribbean economies have made in the last year as well as needs for bolstering economic growth.

The Community has provided about 261 million U.S. dollars total aid to the Caribbean in the four-year period 1976-79, Roland-Gosselin said.

This included national and regional programmes for both independent and non-independent territories under the European Development Fund (EDF)--US$187 million as well as Stabex (a price stabilization scheme) and emergency food aid loans from the EIB and financial and technical co-operation outside the Lome Trade and Aid Convention for Haiti.

Over 90 per cent of the 187 million dollars has been committed for the national programmes, and over 55 per cent of a US$38-million allocation to regional programmes. There remain two major regional projects to be approved--funds for the West Indian Shipping Corporation (WISCO) and for the LIAT airline that is owned by Caribbean government, the EEC delegate said.

BOLIVIA

UDP STILL LEADS IN LATEST OFFICIAL COUNT

PY020102 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The official computation of the national Electoral Court, just released to the various news media, shows that the People's Democratic Union maintains the lead nationwide. The figures for the various parties are:

People's Democratic Union	[UDP]	192,604 votes
National Democratic Action	[ADN]	158,723 votes
National Revolutonary Movement Alliance	[MNR-A]	115,200 votes
Socialist Party One	[PS-1]	72,863 votes
Authentic Revolutionary Party	[PRA]	23,491 votes
Democratic Revolutionary Front-New Alternative	[FDR]	19,644 votes
United National Revolutionary Movement	[MNR-U]	8,207 votes
National Alliance of Leftist Forces	[AFIN-MNR]	4,531 votes
Bolivian Socialist Falange	[FSB]	13,344 votes
Bolivian Unity Party	[PUB]	4,220 votes
National Revolutionary Party of the Left	[PRIN]	4,218 votes
Tupac Katari Indian Movement	[MITKA]	3,149 votes
Tupac Katari Indian Movement One	[MITKA-1]	3,222 votes

Electoral Court spokesmen announced that new nationwide figures will be released tonight at 2300.

VENEZUELA

CRUDE OIL PRICE HIKE TO BE ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK

PA301443 Paris AFP in Spanish 1418 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Caracas, 30 Jun (AFP)--Venezuela will increase its oil price this week by an average of $1.50 per barrel, it was learned here today from sources of the Energy and Mines Ministry. Currently the average price of the seven types of crude in the country is $31 per barrel of 159 liters.

According to the sources, the decision to increase the price falls within the guidelines of resolutions adopted by OPEC at the recent Algiers meeting to permit adjustments in the "base" and "ceiling" prices of their crude.

The official announcement will take place at the end of this week upon the return of Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon, who is currently on a private visit to the United States.